河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材

英　　语

第 2 册

河南省职业技术教育教学研究室　编

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内 容 简 介

本教材以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》（2009 年版）为基本依据，以全面提高学生英语综合应用能力为指导思想，坚持“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写。

本教材在系统复习初中阶段语言基础知识的基础上，适当扩展知识体系，在选材上注重贴近现代生活，注重提高学生的人文修养，注重培养交际能力，突出教材的职业教育特色。全书共有 10 个单元，每个单元设置一个与学生学习和生活密切相关的话题，并围绕这个话题开展听、说、读、写等教学活动，把知识教育与能力培养融为一体。本书还配有电子教学参考资料包，详见前言。

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前　言

本套教材以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》（2009 年版）为基本依据，围绕“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”的办学方针和“以全面素质提高为基础，以综合职业能力为本位”的教学指导思想，按照“三段式”人才培养模式和“模块式”课程结构的新要求，坚持“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写。具有知识性、趣味性、思想性、时代性、实用性等特点，是一套紧贴学生实际、设计思路新颖、操作性很强的中等职业学校公共英语教学用书。

本套教材按照“基础模块、职业模块和拓展模块”新的课程结构，以零起点起步，由浅入深，循序渐进，在教学内容上有弹性要求，适应不同地区、不同程度的中职学生的英语水平。既适应基础水平较低的学生，也适应基础水平相对较高的学生；既注重学生职业能力的培养，又注重与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接，体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色，为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本套教材根据中等职业学校学生的特点和未来需求，在选材上注重贴近现代生活，注重提高学生的人文修养。以主课文话题为主线，以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标，设计出语言情景和操作路径，安排了“任务性教学、项目教学、案例教学、情景教学”等多种形式，步步引导，反复训练，便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与，突出了“在做中学，在学中做”的新教学理念，有利于学生基础语言知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

每册教材含 10 个单元，每个单元含有六个模块。即“热身”、“阅读”、“综合技能”、“语法”、“生词表”、“趣味英语”。热身部分构思巧妙、图文导入、引出话题；阅读部分话题热门、贴近生活、实用为本；综合技能部分设计路径、环环相扣、便于操作；语法部分必知必会、够用为度、便于掌握；生词表部分意思简明，排列有序，方便查阅；趣味英语部分优选活用、趣味教学、寓教于乐。本教材在评价方式上以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标，通过“交际任务、实践活动、行为表现”等手段对学生进行综合能力评价。

本书配有电子教学参考资料包，请有此需要的教师登录华信教育资源网（www.hxedu.com.cn）免费注册后再进行下载，有问题时请在网站留言板留言或与电子工业出版社联系（E-mail: hxedu@phei.com.cn）。

本教材由王立善教授架构教材编写体例并主持编写组工作。张小妹担任主编，编者有赵庆娜、梁君、王海燕、上官潇潇、王晓令。王立善、朱亚莉担任主审。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，教材中难免有错误和不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编　者

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Unit 1 Environment Protection

Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and decide what you should do and what you should not do.



collect used batteries



plant trees



use eco-friendly bags



leave rubbish here and there



step on the grass



use throwaway chopsticks

You should _____

You shouldn't _____

Reading

Our Mother—the Earth

Yesterday, I had a dream. In the dream, I became a doctor. I had my clinic on the Mars. One day after I finished curing a patient, another one came in. Oh, my God! It was the earth—our mother.

She was crying, “Doctor, please save me!”



Her terrible looking frightened me. She looked weak and painful. She said, “Doctor, I am dying. Look! My skin—the forests are being cut down by people, my blood—the river and oceans are being polluted by the waste from the factories, my children—people and animals are killing each other. My whole body is covered with wounds.”

Suddenly, I woke up. Bless me! It was just a dream. But would it be a dream forever? Man did not have to think about the protection of environment before, as there were few people on the earth, and natural resources seemed to be unlimited. Today things are different. The world has become too crowded. Our natural resources are being used up and the environment is being polluted by human beings. Environment damage is becoming a serious problem. We have to breathe the polluted air, drink the polluted water and eat the polluted food every day. More and more people die from the illnesses caused by pollution and now nature is punishing us. If we don’t do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. At that time, we can do nothing but cry for what we have done to nature.



No nature, no life! Just imagine, if there were no trees, no flowers and no animals in the world, only pollutants were left, how terrible it would be! We have only one earth. Don’t let the earth—our mother cry! If we want to live a better life and have a brighter future, we must do our best to protect her now, not only for the well-being of ourselves, but also for that of our future generations.

Notes to the Text

1. One day after I finished curing a patient, another one came in. 一天，当我给一个病人治疗后，又进来一个。

finish doing …“完成……”。又如：I finished reading the book yesterday. 昨天我把那本书读完了。

2. Look! My skin—the forests are being cut down by people, my blood—the river and oceans are being polluted by the waste from the factories, my children—people and animals are killing each other. 看！我的皮肤——森林正在被人类砍伐；我的血液——河流和海洋正在被从工厂排出的废物污染；我的孩子——人类和动物正互相残杀。

cut down “砍倒”。又如：The trees are cut down by human. 树木被人类砍伐。

“are being cut down”和“are being polluted”为现在进行时的被动语态。其构成方式为“am/is/are being + *v* 过去分词”。

3. My whole body is covered with wounds. 我已遍体鳞伤。

be covered with …“覆盖……，盖满……”。又如：The field is covered with snow. 田野上

一片积雪。

4. Suddenly, I woke up. Bless me! It was just a dream. 我惊醒，天哪，这仅仅是一个梦。

wake up“醒；醒来”。又如：What time do you usually wake up in the morning? 你一般早上几点醒来？

Bless me!“天哪”。 又如：Bless me! What's wrong with you? 天哪！你怎么啦？

5. Man did not have to think about the protection of environment before, as there were few people on the earth, and natural resources seemed to be unlimited. 人类以前不需要考虑环境污染问题，因为那时人很少并且自然资源看起来也是无限的。

think about “考虑”。又如：You'd better think about it again. 你最好再考虑一下。

as “因为，由于”。引导原因状语从句。又如：We all like her as she is kind. 我们都喜欢她，因为她善良。

6. Our natural resources are being used up and the environment is being polluted by human beings. 我们的自然资源正在被耗竭，环境正被人类所污染。

use up “用尽”。又如：Don't use up all the hot water. 不要把热水全用完。

7. More and more people die from the illnesses caused by pollution and now nature is punishing us. 越来越多的人因环境污染所引起的疾病而死去，大自然正在惩罚我们。

die from …“死于……”。又如：He died from lack of food. 他死于缺乏食物。

8. If we don't do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. 如果我们不做些事情来拯救地球，这个梦就会在不远的将来变成现实。

in the near future “在不远的将来”。又如：You'll be successful in the near future. 在不远的将来你就会成功。

此句为 if 引导的条件状语从句。

9. At that time, we can do nothing but cry for what we have done to nature. 到那时，除了为我们所做的哭泣之外，就什么也做不了了。

nothing but “除了”。又如：I can do nothing but go with you. 我能做的就是和你一起走。

10. Just imagine, if there were no trees, no flowers and no animals in the world, only pollutants were left, how terrible it would be! 设想一下，如果地球上没有树木、花草和动物，只剩下污染物，那将是多么可怕啊！

此句为虚拟语气。

11. Don't let the earth—our mother cry! 不要让地球——我们的母亲再哭泣了！

let … do … “让……做……”。又如：Let us do it now. 让我们现在就开始做。

12. If we want to live a better life and have a brighter future, we must do our best to protect her now, not only for the well-being of ourselves, but also for that of our future generations. 如果我们想以后能生活得更好，拥有更美好的未来，我们就必须现在开始尽全力保护环境，不仅为了我们自己的健康，也为了我们后代的健康。

do one's best to do … “尽全力做……”。又如：I do my best to do everything. 我尽全力做所有事。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Read the text and fill in the forms according to the text.

Form 1

What we have done to the earth	
skin——the forests	are being cut down by people
blood——the river and oceans	
children—— people and animals	

Form 2

the environment before	the environment now
a. people did not have to think about it b. few people on the earth c.natural resources seemed to be unlimited	

Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

cut down	wake up	think about	use up	be covered with
nothing but	die from	punish	do one's best to	not only… but also …

1）We should _____ do everything.

2）I _____ at 7:00 every morning.

3）The table _____ books.

4）If you do it again, you'll be _____.

5）You'd better _____ it and then give me your answer.

6）The trees were _____ yesterday.

7）If we don't protect our environment now, our natural resources will be _____ in the near future.

8）My grandmother _____ an accident.

9）She can _____ sing _____ dance.

10）We can do_____ wait.

Integrating Skills

Listening

Listen to three speakers talking about kinds of pollution and the results of them. Fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.



1



a



2



b



3



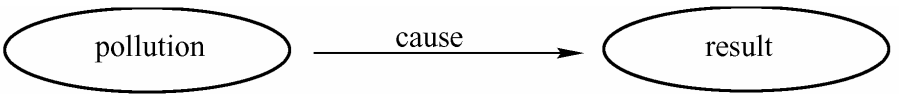
c



4



d



	picture 1	It is air pollution	picture a
speaker 1:	picture_____	It is_____pollution	picture ____
speaker 2:	picture_____	It is_____pollution	picture ____
speaker 3:	picture_____	It is_____pollution	picture ____

Speaking

Prohibiting and Warning（禁止与警告）

Some useful expressions:

You can't (mustn't) do that. 你不能这样做。
Don't … 不要……
If you …, you'll be fined / punished. 如果你……，你会被罚款/惩罚。
You'd better not do it. 你最好不要这样做。
Look out! /Take care! / Be careful! 小心！/ 当心！

Follow the model and make new dialogues with your partner.

Model:



A: Excuse me, sir. I'm afraid smoking is not allowed here.

B: Is that so?

A: Yes. Don't you see the "No smoking" sign on the wall?

B: Oh, sorry. I really didn't notice.

A: You'd better not. If you do it again, you'll be fined.

Practice:



A: _____

B:_____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____



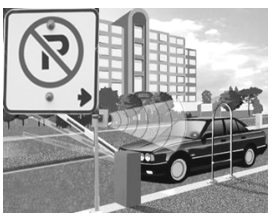
A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____



A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____



Writing

邀 请 函

邀请函（Invitation）是邀请对方出席会议、参加活动等的信函。其书写格式与书信一致，但需注意以下事项：

1. 邀请函的叙事一定要清楚、明白，要将邀请的时间（年、月、日、钟点）、地点、场合写清楚，不能使收信人存在任何疑虑。

2. 写给朋友的邀请函可选用活泼、真诚的言辞；写给长辈、上级、名人等，语言应正式、礼貌。

Sample：

Dear Jack,

The summer vacation is coming. And the students in our class are going to have a summer camp. Would you like to join us? The summer camp is going to be held in the Happy Village from July 20th to July 27th .

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Yours,

Mike

Exercise:

This Sunday is your birthday, and you will hold a party at Joy Restaurant. Invite your friend to your party at 11 a.m. this Sunday.

Dear …, Yours, …



Grammar

状 语 从 句

状语从句根据其用途可分为：时间状语从句、地点状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、比较状语从句、让步状语从句和结果状语从句。

Ⅰ. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句表示动作发生的时间，常由 when （当……时），while（在……期间），before（在……前），after（在……之后）, as soon as（一……就……）等引导。如：

The film had already begun when I got to the cinema. 当我到电影院时电影已经开始了。

While Dad was washing his car, Mum was cooking. 当爸爸在洗车时，妈妈在做饭。

My brother studied at No.1 Middle School before he joined the army. 我哥哥在参军前就读于第一中学。

After the bell rang, all the students rushed out of the classroom. 铃声响后，所有的学生都冲出教室。

I'll write to you as soon as I get there. 我到后会尽快给你写信。

Ⅱ．地点状语从句

地点状语从句表示动作发生的地点，常由 where（……的地方）引导。如：

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者，事竟成。

Ⅲ．条件状语从句

条件状语从句常由 if（如果），unless（除非）等引导。如：

If we don't do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. 如果我们不做些事情来拯救地球，这个梦就会在不远的将来变成现实。

You will fail unless you study hard. 除非你努力学习，否则你就会失败。

Ⅳ．原因状语从句

原因状语从句常由 because（因为），as（因为；由于），since（因为；由于；既然）等引导。如：

I did it because he told me to. 是他吩咐我才这样做的。

As you were out，I left a message. 你不在，所以我留了一张字条儿。

Since you are unable to answer perhaps we should ask someone else. 既然你不会，也许我们应该问其他人。

Ⅴ．目的状语从句

目的状语从句常由 so that（为了，以便），in order that（目的在于；为了，以便）等引导。

He got up early so that he could catch the train. 为了赶上火车，他起得很早。

Let's take the front seats in order that we may see more clearly. 为了能看得更清楚，我们坐前排吧。

Ⅵ．比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 more ... than ...（比……更……），as ... as ...（和……一样……）等引导。如：

There are more students in Class One than in Class Two. 一班的学生比二班的多。

Tom is as tall as Jack. 汤姆和杰克一样高。

Ⅶ．让步状语从句

让步状语从句常由 although, though（尽管；虽然）等引导。如：

He is unhappy although/ though he has a lot of money. 尽管他有很多钱，但他并不快乐。

Ⅷ．结果状语从句

结果状语从句常由 so ... that（如此……以至于……），such ... that（这样……以至于……）等引导。如：

It was so hot that I didn't fall asleep. 天太热了，我无法入睡。

We left in such a hurry that we forgot to lock the door. 我们离开得非常匆忙以至于忘记了锁门。

Practice of Grammar

Complete the following sentences with *when, while, where, if, because, more…than…, as… as…, although, so that, such… that….*

1) _____ he leaves the room, he turns off all the lights.

2) _____ doctor seems like a good profession (职业), I would prefer to be a teacher.

3) He often listens to music _____ he is working.

4) She will sing a song _____ she is asked.

5) He didn't come to school today _____ he was ill.

6) She is _____ young _____ your mother.

7) She worked hard _____ everything would be ready in time.

8) He is _____ a good person _____ everyone likes him very much.

9) He earns _____ money _____ I do.

10) The teacher started _____ she stopped yesterday.

New Words and Expressions

environment /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ *n.* 环境

protection /prəˈtekʃn/ *n.* 保护

collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.* 收集，搜集

battery /ˈbætri/ *n.* 电池

plant /plɑːnt/ *vt.* 种植，栽培

eco-friendly 对生态环境友好的，不妨害生态环境的

rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾

here and there 各处，到处

step /step/ *v.* 踏

grass /ɡrɑːs/ *n.* 草

throwaway /ˈθrəʊəweɪ/ *adj.* 一次性使用的

chopsticks /ˈtʃɒpstɪks/ *n.* 筷子

earth /ɜːθ/ *n.* 地球

clinic /ˈklɪnɪk/ *n.* 门诊部；临床

Mars /mɑːz/ *n.* 火星

cure /kjʊə(r)/ *v.* 治愈，治疗

patient /ˈpeɪʃnt/ *n.* 病人，患者

save /seɪv/ *vt.* 救，挽救；保留，节省

frighten /ˈfraɪtn/ *v.* 使惊吓，使惊恐

weak /wiːk/ *adj.* 虚弱的；不牢固的

painful /🗄◘♏✋■➚☺●/ *adj.* 疼痛的，令人痛苦的
die /♎♋✋/ *v.* 死；死亡
skin /♦&✋■/ *n.* 皮肤
forest /🗄➚□❒✋♦◆/ *n.* 森林，林木
cut /&✈◆/ *v.* 切（割、削）
blood /♌●✈♎/ *n.* 血，血液
ocean /🗄☜☺☞☜■/ *n.* 海洋，大海
pollute /◘☜🗄●◆💻◆/ *vt.* 污染，弄脏
waste /♦♏✋♦◆/ *n.* 废物，垃圾
v. 浪费，消耗
kill /&✋●/ *v.* 杀死，杀伤
cover/🗄&✈❖☜/ *v.* 覆盖，掩饰
wound /♦◆💻■♎/ *n.* 伤口，创伤
suddenly /🗄♦✈♎☜■●✋/ *adv.* 突然地
bless /♌●♏♦/〈口〉哎呀!我的天哪!
vt. 祝福，保佑
forever /➚☜🗄❒♏❖☜/ *adv.* 永远，永久；永恒
natural /🗄■✌◆☞☜❒☜●/ *adj.* 自然的；自然界的
resource /❒✋🗄♦♘💻♦/ *n.* 资源，财力
unlimited /✈■🗄●✋❍✋◆✋♎/ *adj.* 无限的；无约束的
crowded /🗄&❒♋☺♎✋♎/ *adj.* 拥挤的；塞满的
human /🗄♒♐◆💻❍☜■/ *n.* 人，人类
damage /🗄♎✌❍✋♎✞/ *n.* 伤害；损害
serious /🗄♦✋☜❒✋☜♦/ *adj.* 严重的；严肃的；认真的
breathe /♌❒♓💻❄/ *v.* 呼吸
illness /🗄✋●■✋♦/ *n.* 疾病，生病
punish /🗄◘✈■✋☞/ *v.* 惩罚，处罚
imagine /✋🗄❍✌♎✞✋■/ *v.* 想象，设想
pollutant /◘☜🗄●◆💻◆☜■◆/ *n.* 污染物质
well-being /🗄♦♏●♌✋✋☠/ *adj.* 健康；康乐；安宁
generation /🖮♎✞♏■☜🗄❒♏✋☞☜■/ *n.* 一代，一代人



Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you have also learned

◆ useful verbs:_____

- useful nouns: _____
- useful expressions: _____
- a new grammar item: _____

Learning Tips

The Cautions in Common Use

请勿践踏草坪	Keep Off the Grass!
请勿乱扔杂物	No Littering!
请勿随地吐痰	No Spitting!
请勿在墙上乱涂	No Scribbing on the Wall!
此处不准倒垃圾	No Dumping Here!
小心地滑	Wet Floor!
油漆未干，请勿靠近	Keep Off! Wet paint.

An English Song



Unit 2　Shopping Online

Warming Up

How can you buy books on the Internet? Here are the four steps of shopping online. Please put them in proper order.



____ Key the book title in the search box.



_____ Select the book you want to buy.



_____ Use a good website and log onto the home page.


收货人信息 修改

收货人：XX

收货地址：中国，河南，郑州市，金水区，河南省商务学校

邮政编码：450011

联系电话：，63790590

送货方式 修改

普通快递送货上门，送货时间不限

付款方式 修改

YeePay网上支付

商品清单

商家：当当网 回到购物车，删除或添加商品

商品名称	市场价	当当价	数量	小计
朗文当代英语字典(含CD-ROM光盘)Long...	￥298.00	￥246.10	1	￥246.10

您共节省：￥51.90 | 商品金额总计：￥246.10 索取发票

运费： ￥0.00

购物礼券冲抵： ￥0.00

您需要为订单支付￥246.10

请输入验证码： HD RL 换张图

请核对以上信息，点击“提交订单” 提交订单

_____ Give your information and place the order.

Reading

Ordering a Gift Online

Nowadays, shopping online becomes more and more popular. We can buy almost any product at a low price without leaving home.



Shopping online is an interesting and challenging experience for me. Last week, I went to one of the major search engines—Baidu to buy a gift for my aunt. After I keyed “ordering a handbag” in the search box, many websites appeared. Then I browsed some of them.

I found a nice handbag in the first website. But when I clicked the button—“order this item”, a new page with only one picture of the handbag appeared. The picture was so simple that I couldn’t get more information about it. It’s really hard to make a decision and I had to give up.

The next website charged extremely high. It didn’t seem quite reasonable that a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge. Then I moved on.

At last, I did another search on TAOBAO website. Different kinds of handbags came into my sight. Among the pictures, I found my favorite style. When I clicked its graphic, the page renewed. It showed the details of the handbag, such as the material, color, price, payment and so on. After a careful

comparison, I selected a black leather one. What attracted me was not only its quality and price, but also its payment, which was made through Alipay. It was considered as one of the most secure ways. So I clicked the button—"immediate purchase", and went to the page to fill in my information including mailing address, e-mail and phone number to place the order, and finally clicked the "submit" button. A few minutes later, a confirmation e-mail reached me from the owner of the e-shop. He said in his e-mail that the handbag would arrive in two workdays with only a 6-yuan shipping charge.

It's amazing! The gift was promptly delivered to my aunt two days later.

Notes to the Text

1. We can buy almost any product at a low price without leaving home. 我们不用离开家就几乎可以以低价买到任何商品。

at a low price "以低价"。又如：I bought this book at a low price online. 我在网上以低价买了这本书。

2. After I keyed "ordering a handbag" in the search box, many websites appeared. 我在搜索栏里输入"订购女用皮包"后，出现了许多网站。

key …in … "把……输入……"。 又如：Please key your plan of this term in this computer. 请将你这个学期的计划输入到这台计算机。

3. The picture was so simple that I couldn't get more information about it. 这个图片很简单，我无法得到更多的信息。

so … that …引导结果状语从句。意思是"如此……以至于……"，也可以根据情况翻译。又如：The book is so interesting that everyone wants to read it. 这本书很有趣，人人都想看看。

4. It's really hard to make a decision and I had to give up. 这真的很难做出决定，我不得不放弃。

It's … hard (for …) to do …"（对……来说）做……是困难的"。It 是形式主语，动词不定式短语 to make a decision 是真正的主语。又如：It's really hard for me to learn English well. 对我来说，把英语学好真的很难。

make a decision "做决定"。又如：Before you make a decision, please think it over. 在你做出决定之前，请再仔细考虑一下。

give up "放弃"。又如：You should give up smoking. 你应该戒烟。

5. It didn't seem quite reasonable that a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge. 一个 50 元的女用皮包要收 30 元运费似乎很不合理。

It 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句 a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge。

6. What attracted me was not only its quality and price, but also its payment, which was made through Alipay. 吸引我的不仅是它的质量和价格，而且还有它通过支付宝付款的方式。

What attracted me 引导主语从句。

not only … but also …"不仅……而且……"。 又如：Shakespeare was not only a writer but also an actor. 莎士比亚不仅是一位剧作家，而且是一位演员。

which was made through Alipay 非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词 payment。

7. It was considered as one of the most secure ways. 它被认为是最安全的支付方式之一。

be considered as“被认为”。又如：She is considered as the best teacher in our school. 她被认为是我校最好的老师。

8. So I clicked the button—“immediate purchase”, and went to the page to fill in my information including mailing address, e-mail and phone number to place the order, and finally clicked the “submit” button. 于是我点击“立即购买”这个按钮，进入了一个网页，填写了包括邮寄地址、邮箱地址、电话号码等个人信息来下订单，最后点击“提交”。

including mailing address, e-mail and phone number 动词-ing 形式短语作后置定语，修饰 information。

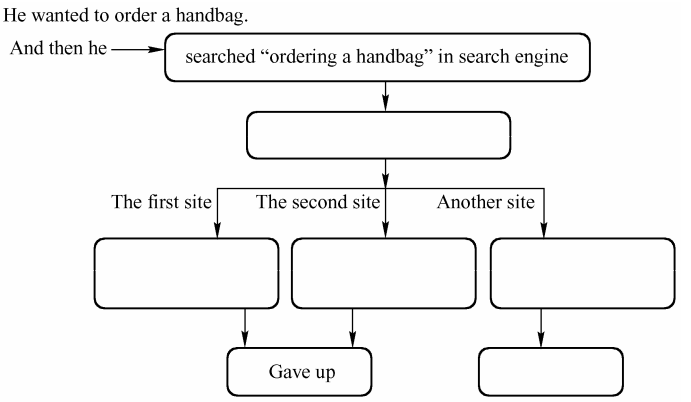
place the order “下（这个）订单”。通常“订货，下订单”用“place an order”。又如：I’m going to place an order of shoes with you. 我准备向你订一批鞋子。

9. It’s amazing! 真是神奇！

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Here is the author’s experience of shopping online. Please fill in the following chart（流程图）according to the text.



Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

be considered as	search engine	Alipay	make a decision
come into one’s sight	place an order	log onto	shopping online

1）You’d better _____ now.

2）Baibu and Google are popular _____.

3）_____ is becoming more and more common in our daily life.

4）I _____ the home page of TAOBAO website when I wanted to order a handbag.

5）I _____ of a handbag in TAOBAO website.

6）_____ is a secure way of payment online.

7）When I entered the classroom, a big picture _____.

8）It _____ the easiest way to do the work.

2. Rearrange the words into a correct sentence.

Example: becomes shopping popular Nowadays, online more and more.

Nowadays, shopping online becomes more and more popular.

1) can We product almost buy any low at without home price leaving.

2) online Shopping an is and me interesting experience challenging for.

3) really It's decision to make hard a.

4) I When its clicked renewed graphic, page the.

5) gift The promptly was aunt later to delivered my days two.

Integrating Skills

Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.



Susan: Hi. Do you have this T-shirt?

Salesman: Hi. Yes. _____?

Susan: Large.

Salesman: _____ do you like?

Susan: Green.

Salesman: OK.

Susan: Can you lower the _____ a little bit?

Salesman: _____. That's _____.

Susan: I'll take two if you can give me _____.

Salesman: _____ 300 RMB for two and I'll ship them by express?

Susan: OK. I'll _____.

Speaking

Bargaining（讨价还价）

Some useful expressions:

1. Give me a discount. 给我打个折吧。
2. Can you lower the price a little bit? / Can you give me a little deal on this? 能便宜一点给我吗？
3. Is there any discount on bulk（大量）purchases? 我多买些能打折吗？
4. Could you sell it for less? / Can you give me this for cheaper? 能再便宜点吗？
5. How much (do you want for this)?（这件东西你想卖）多少钱？
6. If you don't give me a better price, I won't buy this. 如果价格不更优惠些，我是不会买的。
7. What's the lowest price you're willing to go? 最低你能出什么价？
8. It is the best price that I can offer. 这是我能给的最理想的价格。
9. How about 20 percent off? 打 8 折怎样？

Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner.



Model:

Jim: How much is this watch?

Salesgirl: It's $98.00.

Jim: It's too expensive for me. Could you give me a discount?

Salesgirl: It can be 20 percent off.

Jim: 20 percent off. Could you sell it for less? How about 40 percent off?

Salesgirl: I'm afraid not. What about 30 percent off?

Jim: No, 40 percent off is the best price that I can offer.

Salesgirl: You drive a hard bargain.

Jim: Not hard, just fair.

Salesgirl: All right, then.

Practice:

You are attracted by a pair of Nike shoes. It's 238 yuan. Though it's too expensive, you still want to try.

Writing

报 价 单

报价单（Quotation Sheet）是在客户询价后，卖方就客户感兴趣的产品列出价格、数量、

货运方式、运费、交货期等相关资料，以方便客户查询。

报价单一般包括以下几项内容：

1. 要有报价公司的标志（LOGO）、公司名称、联系方式（地址、电话、传真、网址、邮政编码、邮箱等）、报价单的有效期限（Valid date）等。

2. 要注明询价公司（TO）、具体签收人（ATTN）、报价单的编号（Reference No.）、日期（Date）。

3. 要有具体的产品项目名称、规格（Measurement）、数量（Quantity）、最小订单量（MOQ，Minimum Order Quantity）、价格（Price）、折扣（Discount）、税金（VAT）、送货方式（Shipment Terms）、交货时间（Time of Delivery）、付款方式（Payment）等。

Model:

OUR REF	NO. 2009-L-68			DATE	18/05/2009
TO	Company W			VALID DATE	10 DAYS
ATTN	Wang Hong				
TEL	0371-86788990	FAX	0371-86788991	E-MAIL	ylshop@126.com

ITEMS NO	DESCRIPTION	MIN. ORDER	PRICE	MEASUREMENT(cm)
Shoes09018	Sports shoes	2 pairs	$20/pair	85×65×65
Pcl09006	Colorful Pencil	10 sets	$1/set	40×35×25
Shirt09082	Colorful T-shirt	5 sets	$4/set	80×50×25
PAYMENT	In cash			
SHIPMENT	Express			
DESTINATION	6 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan			

Exercise:

You: the owner of an e-shop. There are handbags, watches and T-shirts in your shop.

Li Liang: a clerk of Company A, Zhengzhou, Henan. He is interested in your goods.

Fill in the quotation sheet (NO. 2009-D-60). Its valid date is 7 days. And you want your goods to be paid in cash and delivered by express.

OUR REF				DATE	18/05/2009
TO				VALID DATE	
ATTN					
TEL	0371-86797654	FAX	0371-86797653	E-MAIL	myshop@126.com

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	MIN. ORDER	PRICE	MEASUREMENT(cm)
bag09001			$20/per	85×65×65
watch09009			$1/per	20×35×25
shirt09007			$4/set	80×50×25
PAYMENT				
SHIPMENT				
DESTINATION				

Grammar

宾 语 从 句

宾语从句(The Object Clause)是名词性从句的一种，它可以作动词、介词的宾语，是由关联词加简单句构成的。宾语从句用陈述句语序。

引导宾语从句的有以下关联词。

1. 从属连词 that。

that 本身没有含义，只起连接作用，在从句中不作句子成分，在口语和非正式文体中常省略。如：

I believe (that) you know a lot about shopping online. 我认为你对网上购物了解很多。

She said (that) she really wanted to buy a few things online. 她说她真的想在网上买些东西。

It's the best price that I want. I think (that) I'll take it. 这是我最理想的价格，我想我买了。

The teacher said (that) the earth goes round the sun. 老师说地球绕着太阳转。

2. 从属连词 if 或 whether。

if 和 whether 的意思都是“是否……”，在大多数情况下可以互换使用，但 whether 可以和 or not 连用，if 则不能。如：

I don't know if (whether) you can help me. 我不知道您是否可以帮助我。

We'd better ask Mom whether it's cheap enough or not. 我们最好问妈妈这是否足够便宜。

3. 连接代词 who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever 等。

它们本身都有相应的含义，在从句中要作相应的句子成分。如：

Do you know whose book it is? 你知道这是谁的书吗？

I did what he had told me. 我按照他说的做了。

You can buy whatever you want online. 你可以在网上购买你想要的任何东西。

4. 连接副词 where, when, how, why。

它们本身都有相应的含义，在从句中作状语。如：

He asked me when and where I had got the nice bag. 他问我什么时候在哪里买的这个漂亮的包。

I'll tell you why I asked you to come. 我会告诉你为什么要你来。

5. 用 it 作形式宾语。

有时宾语从句在主句中和其他词构成复合宾语。这时宾语从句常被移到句子后部，前面用 it 作形式宾语。如：

He has made it clear that he will not give in. 他已经明确表示，他不会屈服的。

Do you consider it necessary that he will do it again? 你认为他是否有必要再做一次？

Practice of Grammar

Complete the following sentences with *that, if, whether, who, what, why, where* and *how*.

1）He asked me _____ told me the news.

2）They don't know _____ their parents are.
3）I was really surprised at _____ I saw.
4）He always thinks _____ he can do better.
5）Can you tell me _____ you are going to buy online today?
6）Wang Hai told me _____ he didn't go to school yesterday afternoon.
7）He knew _____ he should work hard.
8）Ask _____ he is at home.
9）I asked _____ he could help or not.



New Words and Expressions

shopping online 网上购物
key /ki:/ *vt.*（常与 in 连用）用键盘输入（数据等）
*n.*键；关键
title /□♦♋✋♦●/ *n.*名称，标题
*adj.*标题的，用做书名的
search /s♁□tʃ/ *vt.*搜寻；检查
search box 搜索栏
select /♦✋□●ℳ&♦/ *vt.*挑选
payment/□◘ℳ✋❍☜■♦/ *n.*付款
credit card 信用卡
Alipay *n.*支付宝
Website *n.*网站
log/●□♈/ *n.*日志；记录；原木
v. 登录（计算机）
log onto(into)〈计〉进入系统；登录
page/◘ℳ✋♎✞/ *n.*页
place/◘●ℳ✋♦/ *vt.*放置
*n.*地方
order/□👌□♎☜/ *n.*订单
*vt.*订购
place an order 下订单
nowadays /'na☺ədeɪz/ *adv.*如今，现在
product/□◘❒□♎☜&♦/ *n.*产品
challenging /'tʃæl✋ndʒ✋ŋ/ *adj.*挑战的

experience /ɪkˈspɪərɪəns/ *n. & vt.*经验

major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/ *adj.*主修的；大的

engine /ˈendʒɪn/ *n.*引擎，发动机

search engine 搜索引擎

handbag /ˈhændbæg/ *n.*女用皮包；手提包

appear /əˈpɪə(r)/ *vi.*出现

browse /braʊz/ *v. & n.*浏览

button /ˈbʌtn/ *n.*按钮；纽扣

item /ˈaɪtəm/ *n.*产品；项目

order this item 订购这个产品

decision /dɪˈsɪʒn/ *n.*决定，决议

make a decision 做决定

charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ *v.*收费

*n.*费用

shipping charge 运费

extremely /ɪkˈstriːmli/ *adv.*极端地；非常地

reasonable /ˈriːznəbl/ *adj.*合理的；有道理的

move /muːv/ *vt. & n.* 动，移动

move on *v.*继续前进

sight /saɪt/ *n.*视力，视觉

come into one’s sight 出现，呈现在眼前

style /staɪl/ *n.*风格；类型

graphic /ˈgræfɪk/ *adj.*图解的

renew /rɪˈnjuː/ *vt. & vi.*更新；使更新

detailed /ˈdiːteɪld/ *adj.*详细的

material /məˈtɪərɪəl/ *n.*材料

comparison /kəmˈpærɪsn/ *n.*比较；对照

leather /ˈleðə(r)/ *n.*皮革

attract /əˈtrækt/ *vt.*吸引

quality /ˈkwɒlətɪ/ *n.*质量；品质

consider /kənˈsɪdə(r)/ *vt.*考虑；认为

be considered as 被认为

secure /sɪˈkjʊə(r)/ *adj.*安全的

immediate /ɪˈmiːdɪət/ *adj.*直接的；立即的

purchase /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ *n. & vt.*买，购买

include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *vt.*包括

mailing address 邮寄地址

submit /♦☜♌❽❍✋♦/ *n. & v.*提交
confirmation /🖮&□■↗☜❽❍♏✋☞☜■/ *n.*证实，确认
owner /'☜☺n☜/ *n.*物主，所有人
e-shop 网上商店
amazing /☜❽❍♏✋⌘✋☠/ *adj.*令人惊异的
promptly /❽◘❒□❍◘♦●✋/ *adv.*迅速地
deliver /♎✋❽●✋❖☜/ *vt.*递送



Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

- ◆ useful verbs:_____
- ◆ useful nouns: _____
- ◆ useful expressions:_____
- ◆ a new grammar item:_____



Learning Tips

Tips for Shopping Safely Online

1. You need to download（下载）the latest version（最新版）of the Internet browser（浏览器）.您需要下载最新版本的互联网浏览器。

2. The padlock icon on the status bar at the bottom of your browser window will tell you that a site is secure. 浏览器窗口底部状态栏里的挂锁图标会告诉你哪一个网站是安全的。

3. Only shop from secure sites. 仅在安全网站上购物。

4. An “s” is added to http (https) that shows that the site is on a secure server. 增加一个“S”的 HTTP（即 HTTPS）表明该站点使用了一个安全的服务器。

5. Before you submit any information to a site, make sure you read the privacy policy. Don’t just click “I agree”. 在您向网站提交任何确认资料之前，请务必阅读隐私权政策。不要只点击“我同意”。

6. Don’t use your debit card for Internet purchases. You can use Alipay to pay for things at many sites, or call and pay by telephone. 不要使用您的借记卡在网上购买。您可以在许多网站上使用支付宝来支付，或通过打电话支付。

An English Song



HOW DO YOU DO

(Song for Children)

1= G 4/4

5 · 5 | 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 7 1 |
1. Haw d'you do, fel- low stu - dents, how d'you
2 Haw d'you do, Dear Tea- chers, how d'you

2 - - 5 · 5 | 2 · 2 2 · 2 2 2 1 2 |
do! Is there an- ny thing that I can do for
do! Is there an- ny thing that I can do for

3 - - 3 · 3 | 4 · 4 4 · 4 6 4 · 4 |
you? We will back you to a man; We will
you? We will back you to a man; We will

3 · 3 3 2 1 3 · 3 | 2 2 · 1 7 · 4 3 · 2 |
do the best we can, How d'you do, fel-low stu-dents, "How d'you
do the best we can, How d'you do, fel-low Teachers, "How d'you

1 - - ‖
you".
you".



Unit 3　Spacewalk

Warming Up

Match these words and phrases with the pictures.

a. Space suit（航天服）　b. An astronaut hero（航天英雄）

c. Blast-off（发射）　d. Beijing Aerospace Control Center（北京航天飞行控制中心）

e. Spacecraft（宇宙飞船）　f. Spacewalk（太空行走）



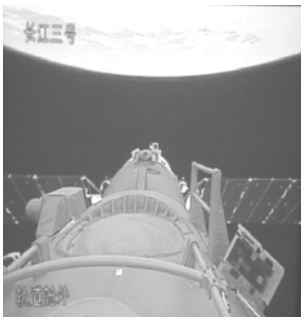
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



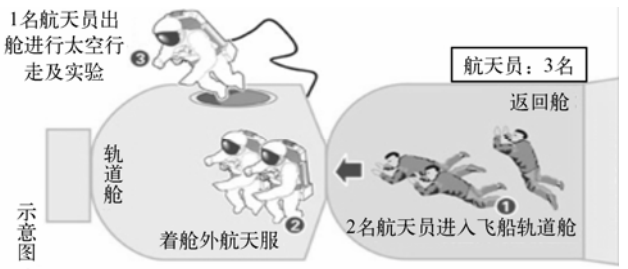
6. _____

Reading

Chinese Astronaut Walking in Space

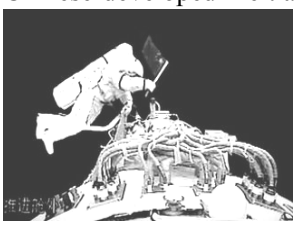
Chinese people will remember this historic moment for ever—Zhai Zhigang's walking in space.

On the afternoon of September 27, 2008, Zhai Zhigang, a 41-year-old Chinese astronaut, spent 20 minutes walking in space. This made China the third country in the world after Russia and the United States to be able to walk in space. The spacewalk is widely regarded as a key step to build a space station in the future.



After a careful test, Zhai started the core part of the space adventure—walking in space about 343 km above the earth. He was tethered to the spacecraft with two safety wires and a long electric cord that provided oxygen and communications. And he moved slowly along a set of handrails around the orbital module. Zhai "walked step by step" by shifting the wire hooks connecting him and the spacecraft.

Zhai's "perfect walk" is considered as China's first "step" in space. Wearing a Chinese-developed Feitian space suit, he stayed outside the orbiter for twenty minutes that afternoon. The live telecast of the historic moment was watched by tens of millions of Chinese people on the earth. The crowds burst into applause and warm cheers when he waved a Chinese flag.



When they returned to the earth, the astronauts were welcomed with flowers. And at the same time Premier Wen Jiabao watched their return in a live telecast and congratulated them at the Beijing Aerospace Control Center (BACC). Wen said, "The mission is a great victory of the Chinese space and technological fields".

"Your historic feat will be remembered by Chinese people," Wen said, shaking hands with the technicians and scientists at the center, "This was no easy task at all. It was splendid. Keep up the good work".

"The spirit of those who worked for the mission shall be amplified across the nation," said Premier Wen Jiabao. And he encouraged the scientists and engineers to "continue to make contributions to the space industry and the prosperity of the nation".

Notes to the Text

1. On the afternoon of September 27, 2008, Zhai Zhigang, a 41-year-old Chinese astronaut, spent 20 minutes walking in space. 2008 年 9 月 27 日下午， 41 岁的中国航天员翟志刚进行了 20 分钟的太空行走。

a 41-year-old Chinese astronaut 作 Zhai Zhigang 的同位语。

spend…(in) doing… "（某人）花费……（时间/金钱）做……事"。又如：I spent two hours doing my homework. 我花了两个小时做作业。spend…on… "（某人）在……花费……（时间/金钱）"。又如：I spent 25 yuan on this coat. 我在这件上衣上花费了 25 元钱。

2. This made China the third country in the world after Russia and the United States to be able to walk in space. 这使中国成为世界上继俄罗斯和美国之后的第三个（掌握）太空行走（技术）的国家。

make＋宾语＋*n*. "使、让……成为……"。又如：We made him our monitor. 我们选他当班长。

3. After a careful test, Zhai started the core part of the space adventure—walking in space about 343 km above the earth. 在仔细检测之后，翟志刚开始执行太空探险的核心任务—在距

离地球 343 千米的太空行走。

walking in space about 343 km above the earth 解释说明 the core part of the space adventure。

4. He was tethered to the spacecraft with two safety wires and a long electric cord that provided oxygen and communications. 翟志刚通过系在身上的两条安全系绳和一根电“脐带”与飞船相连，（通过）这根电“脐带”（由航天飞机）提供航天员在舱外所需要的氧气和通信。

that provided oxygen and communications 定语从句，修饰 a long electric cord。

5. And he moved slowly along a set of handrails around the orbital module. 他沿着轨道舱壁周围的扶手缓慢移动。

move along…“向前移动，沿着……移动”。又如：Could you move along one seat, please? 请您挪个位置好吗？

6. Zhai “walked step by step” by shifting the wire hooks connecting him and the spacecraft. 翟志刚通过变换连接他和宇宙飞船的挂钩的位置来“一步一步走”。（注：每一步操作之前，都要先在舱壁的扶手上固定好安全系绳的挂钩，一根固定好了，另一根才能改变位置。通过交替变换连接他和宇宙飞船的挂钩位置实现身体的移动。）

step by step“逐步地、一步一步地”。又如：Just go slowly. Take it step by step. 慢慢来，一步一步走。

connect…and…“把……和……连接起来，把……联系起来”。又如：The bridge connects the building and that one. 这座桥把这两栋楼连接了起来。

7. The crowds burst into applause and warm cheers when he waved a Chinese flag. 他挥动中国国旗时，人群中爆发出热烈的掌声和欢呼声。

burst into“爆发出、迸发出”。又如：He burst into tears like a child．他像孩子似的突然大哭了起来。

when he waved a Chinese flag 是时间状语从句。

8. And at the same time Premier Wen Jiabao watched their return in a live telecast and congratulated them at the Beijing Aerospace Control Center (BACC). 同时，国务院总理温家宝在北京航天飞行控制中心观看他们返回的电视直播，祝贺他们凯旋归来。

at the same time“同时”。又如：Tom is watching TV. At the same time, Jim is doing his homework. 汤姆在看电视的同时，吉姆在做作业。

9. “Your historic feat will be remembered by Chinese people,” Wen said, shaking hands with the technicians and scientists at the center, “This was no easy task at all. It was splendid. Keep up the good work.” 温家宝在北京航天飞行控制中心握着科学家和技术人员的手，说：“中国人民将会永远记住你们的伟大功绩。这是一个艰巨而伟大的任务，希望你们再接再厉，继续努力。”

shake hands“握手”。又如：Chinese people always shake hands to greet each other when they meet for the first time. 中国人初次见面总是握手相互问候。

no easy task at all 中“no”相当于“not a”，有时相当于“not any”。not at all：“一点也不”。又如：No trouble at all 一点也不麻烦。

Keep up the good work.“再接再厉；干得好”。

10. “The spirit of those who worked for the mission shall be amplified across the nation,” said Premier Wen Jiabao. And he encouraged the scientists and engineers to “continue to make

contributions to the space industry and the prosperity of the nation". 国务院总理温家宝说："这种为完成此次太空飞行使命而努力工作的航天精神将在全国发扬光大。"他鼓励科学家和工程师们"要继续为祖国的航天事业和祖国繁荣昌盛做出贡献。"

who worked for the mission 定语从句，修饰 those。

encourage … to do… "鼓励……做……"。又如：My mother encouraged me to work better. 我妈妈鼓励我更好地工作。

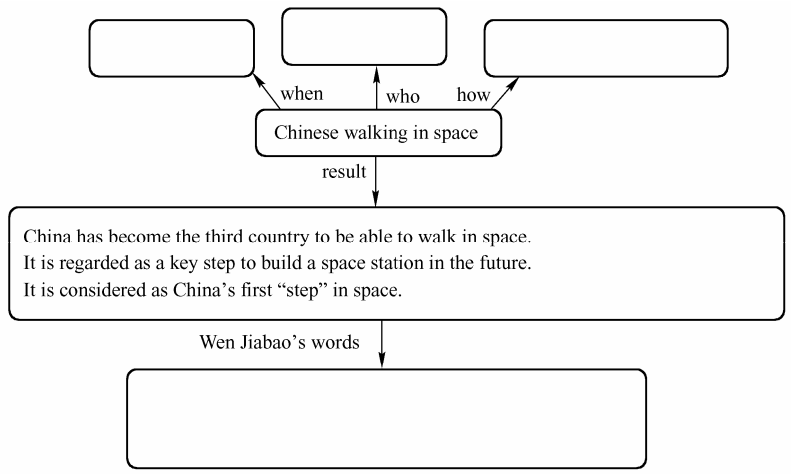
continue to do…"继续做……"。又如：He continues to do it. 他继续做它。

make contributions to…"为……做出贡献；为……捐赠"。又如：If we learn more skills now, we can make more contributions to our country in the future. 如果我们现在掌握更多的技能，将来就能为祖国多做贡献。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Complete the following chart according to the text.



Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

space station	move along	blast off	be regarded as
connect…and…	encourage	burst into	contribution

1）I wish we would meet at a _____ someday.

2）This can _____ a great feat of him.

3）_____ and make a room for me, please.

4）The spaceship _____ on September 25, 2008.

5）He made a great _____ to our country.

6）The road _____ the city _____ Zhengzhou.

7）Our teacher always _____ us to study hard.

8）They all _____ tears.

2. Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the sentences.

1）Zhai Zhigang spent 20 minutes _____ (walking/to walk) in space.

2）This made China _____ (the third country/be the third country) in the world after Russia and the United States to be able to walk in space.

3）The spacewalk is widely regarded as a key step _____ (to build/build) a space station in the future.

4）Zhai's "perfect walk" is _____ (considered/consider) as China's first "step" in space.

5）The crowds burst into applause and warm cheers _____ (if/when) he waved a Chinese flag.



Integrating Skills



Listening

Please listen carefully and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Shenzhou-Ⅶ was blasted off into _____ on September 25 and _____ to the earth three days later, after it had finished its historic _____.

It was the most challenging space mission of our country since 2003. The main mission was _____ in space. It would help China master(掌握) the technology to build its first _____ in the next few years.



Speaking

Offering praise and encouragement（赞扬和鼓励）

Some useful expressions:

Good! 好！
Very / Pretty good! 很好！
(You did a) Good / Nice job! / Well done!做/干得好！
Excellent! / Amazing! / Wonderful! / Brilliant! 好极了！棒极了！精彩！
Fantastic! / Splendid! 了不起！精彩！
Nice try! 做的不错！
You are smart! 你太聪明了！
You are so cool! 你很酷！
I believe you can do it. 我相信你能干好！
Just have a try. 试试吧.
You couldn't have done it better. 你做得再好不过了。
Keep up the good work. 干得好！再接再厉。

Study and recite the model, and then try to make dialogues with your partner according to the pictures.

Model:



A: Wow! Zhai Zhigang "walked" in space for about 20 minutes!

B: Yes! It's splendid!

A: Yeah! He excited all the Chinese people on the earth when he waved a Chinese flag. I am proud of him.

B: He did a nice job!

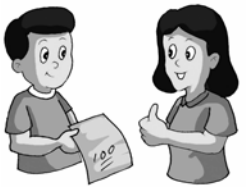
A: Yes. Well done!

B: I hope I can be a person like him when I grow up, and do great things for our motherland.

A: Yes. But we should learn more skills now. The more we learn now, the better we can do for our country in the future.

B: I agree with you.

Practice:



1. Peter: Mom, I got an A in my math exam.
 Mom: _____



2. Teacher: John, you got the first place in the English Competition(英语演讲比赛). _____
 John: Thanks.



3. Classmates: Li Tao, _____
 Li Tao: Thanks.

Writing

产品说明书

产品说明书（Instruction）是对产品的结构、性能、规格、用途、使用方法、维修保养等的说明性文体。产品说明书在英语中通常有三种不同的说法：instruction, direction, description.

一般产品说明书由标题（包括副标题）和正文两大部分组成。有的说明书在最后还附注厂商的名称。

1. 标题（Headline）：产品名称，如 Operating Instruction for Nokia Mobile Phone （诺基

亚手机的操作说明）或 Directions for USB Flash Disk（U 盘的使用说明）。

2. 正文（Body）：产品的使用范围、使用方法及注意事项等内容。

Model:

Directions for Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) 自动取款机的操作说明

Please follow these steps in order to make an ATM withdrawal（取款）from your Bank check of savings accounts.

1) First, insert（插入）your card face up into the credit card slot（插口）on the ATM.

2) Key in your six-digit PIN(Personal Identification Number)（密码）on the numbered buttons and press the Enter button.

3) Press the Withdraw button.

4) Then press the Check button.

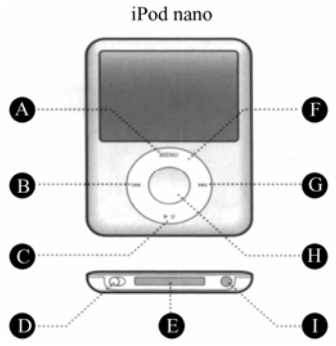
5) Finally, select the amount（数目）of cash that you wish to withdraw.

6) After a few seconds, the ATM will give you your cash, your card, and if you wish, a receipt（取款凭证）.

All customers are limited（限制）to withdrawal of RMB 2,000 cash at one time.

Exercise:

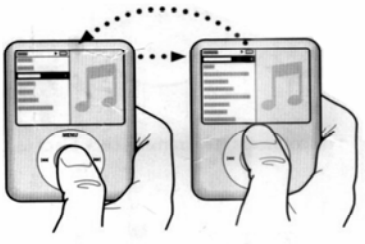
The following form is an operating instruction for iPod MP4. Fill in the form according to the pictures.



A: Menu 主菜单
B: Previous/Rewind 快退
C: Play/Pause 播放/暂停
D: Hold switch 控制开关
E: Dock connector 基座连接器
F: Click Wheel 棘轮
G: Next/Fast-forward 前进/快进
H: Center button 中心按钮
I: Headphones port 耳机插口


Browse items.


Adjust the volume.


Choose an item. Press Menu to go back.


Play or pause a song (▶II).


Press and hold (▶II) to turn off

TO	**Do this**
Turn on iPod nano	Press any button.
Browse items	Use the Click Wheel

续表

Choose an item	
Play or pause a song	
Adjust the volume	Use _____ and Click Wheel
Skip to the next song	
Turn off iPod nano	

Grammar

直接引语与间接引语

英语中直接引述别人的原话，叫直接引语。用自己的话转述别人的话，叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语一般前后要加引号，间接引语不用引号。如：

He said, “I’m going to Beijing with my father.” 他说：“我要和我父亲一起去北京。”（直接引语）

He said that he was going to Beijing with his father. 他说他要和他父亲一起去北京。（间接引语）

1. 直接引语如果是陈述句，变为间接引语时，用连词 that 引导（that 在口语中常常省略），从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要根据具体语境做相应的变化。

1）人称的变化。

① 直接引语中的第一人称变为间接引语时，要和主句中的主语在人称上保持一致。如：

He said，“I am forty.” 他说：“我四十岁。”

→He said that he was forty. 他说他四十岁。

② 直接引语中的第二人称变为间接引语时，要和主句中的间接宾语保持人称一致。如：

He asked me，“Are you coming tomorrow？” 他问我：“你明天来吗？”

→He asked me if I was coming the next day. 他问我明天是否来。

③ 直接引语中的第三人称变为间接引语时，人称不变。如：

He said，“Is she an English teacher？” 他问：“她是英语老师吗？”

→He asked if she was an English teacher. 他问她是否是英语老师。

2）时态的变化。

如果主句的谓语动词为现在时，直接引语变为间接引语时，从句谓语动词在时态方面则无须变化；如果主句的谓语动词是过去时，从句的谓语动词在时态方面要做相应的变化。一般变化情况如下：

直接引语转换成间接引语时时态的变化	例　句	
	直 接 引 语	间 接 引 语
一般现在时→一般过去时	He said, “I’m afraid I can’t finish this work.” 他说：“我恐怕不能完成这项工作。”	He said that he was afraid he couldn’t finish that work. 他说他担心他不能完成那项工作。

续表

现在进行时→过去进行时	Tom said to me, “My brother is doing his homework.” 汤姆对我说：“我哥哥正在做家庭作业。”	Tom said to me that his brother was doing his homework. 汤姆对我说他的哥哥正在做家庭作业。
现在完成时→过去完成时	She said, “I have not heard from him since May.” 她说：“我五月份以来没有收到过他的来信。”	She said that she had not heard from him since May. 她说她五月份以来没有收到过他的来信。
一般过去时→过去完成时	He said, “I saw her in Beijing.” 他说：“我在北京见她了。”	He said that he had seen her in Beijing. 他说他在北京见她了。
过去完成时不变	He said, “I had finished my homework before supper.” 他说：“晚饭前我已经做完了作业。”	He said that he had finished his homework before supper. 他说他在晚饭前已经做完了作业。
一般将来时→过去将来时	She said, “Our bus will arrive in five minutes.” 她说：“我们的车五分钟后到达。”	She said that their bus would arrive in five minutes. 她说她们的车五分钟后到达。

注意:

① 如果直接引语是表示客观规律的，那么时态仍然用一般现在时。如: “The earth moves around the sun.” The teacher told us. → The teacher told us the earth moves around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

② 直接引语中有具体的过去某年、某月、某日作状语，变为间接引语时，时态不变。如：

Xiao Wang said, “I was born on April 2l, 1980.” 小王说：“我出生于 1980 年 4 月 21 日。”→Xiao Wang said he was born on April 20, 1980. 小王说他出生于 1980 年 4 月 21 日。

3）指示代词，表示时间、地点的副词或时间状语和个别动词在直接引语变间接引语时的变化规则：

this（这个）→that（那个），these（这些）→those（那些）；

now（现在）→then/at that moment（那时），today（今天）→that day（那天），yesterday（昨天）→the day before（前一天），the day before yesterday（前天）→two days before（两天前），tomorrow（明天）→the next day / the following day（第二天），the day after tomorrow（后天）→two days after/in two days（两天后），next week/month/year（下一周/下个月/明年）→the next week/month/year(下周/下月/下一年)，last week/ month/year(上周/上个月/去年)→the week / month before（上周/上个月/上一年）；

here（这里）→there（那里）；

come（来）→go（去），bring（带来）→take（拿走）等。

注：如果在当地转述，here 不必改为 there，动词 come 不必改为 go。如果在当时、当天、当月、当年等语境中转述，today，yesterday，tomorrow，next week，last year 等时间状语也不必改变。

2．直接引语是疑问句时，转换为间接宾语时，须将疑问句的语序改为陈述句的语序，句末用句号。其人称、时态等相应的变化与转述陈述句的间接引语相同。

1）一般疑问句或反意疑问句由直接引语变为间接引语时，要构成以 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句，句末用句号。主句中的谓语动词是 said 时，要改为 asked。没有间接宾语时，有时可以加一个间接宾语。如：

He said, “Are you good at English, John?” 他说：“你擅长英语吗，约翰？”

→He asked John if he was good at English. 他问约翰是否擅长英语。

“Can you tell me the way to the hospital?” The old man asked. 那位老人问：“你能告诉我去医院的路吗？”

→The old man asked whether I could tell him the way to the hospital. 那位老人问我是否能告诉他去医院的路。

“You have finished your homework, haven’t you?” my mother asked. 我妈妈问我：“你已经完成了作业，是不是？”

→My mother asked me whether I had finished my homework. 我妈妈问我是否已经完成了作业。

2）特殊疑问句由直接引语变为间接引语时，构成用原来的疑问词引导的宾语从句，并须将疑问式改为陈述式，句末用句号。如：

“Which room do you live in?” He asked. “你住哪个房间？”他问我。

→He asked me which room I lived in. 他问我住哪个房间。

She asked me, “When do they have their dinner?” 她问我：“他们什么时候吃晚餐？”

→She asked me when they had their dinner. 她问我他们什么时候吃晚餐。

3. 直接引语是祈使句，变为间接引语时，间接引语应改为“tell(ask, order 等) ... (not) to do ...”句型。如：

The teacher said to the students, “Stop talking.” 老师对学生们说：“不要讲话了。”

→The teacher told the students to stop talking. 老师让学生们不要说话了。

He said, “Don’t make so much noise, boys.” 他说：“孩子们，不要制造这么多的噪音。”

→He told the boys not to make so much noise. 他告诉那些男孩们，不要制造那么多噪音。

但是直接引语如果是以“Let’s”开头的祈使句，变为间接引语时，通常用“suggest +动名词（或从句）。”如：

He said, “Let’s go to see the film.” 他说：“我们看电影吧.”

→He suggested going to see the film.或 He suggested that they should go to see the film. 他建议（大家）去看电影。或：他建议他们应该去看电影。

Practice of Grammar

Turn Direct Speech in the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1）The teacher said to his class, “Don’t waste your time!”

2）He said, “I am proud of my motherland.”

3）I said, “I will give her some advice tomorrow.”

4）“Did you go to the meeting yesterday?” she asked me.

5）“Will you please be quiet?” she said.

6）The teacher asked, “Are you ready?”

7）The man asked me, “How many times have you been here?”

8）Mary wrote in her letter, “Mr. Liu, when will you come to America?”

New Words and Expressions

space /speɪs/ *n.* 宇宙
 space suit 航天服
spacewalk *n.*太空行走
astronaut /ˈæstrənɔːt/ *n.* 航天员
hero /ˈhɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄
 an astronaut hero 航天英雄
blast/blɑːst/ *v.*爆炸
 blast off *v.*发射；升空
 blast-off *n.*发射；升空
aerospace / ˈeərəʊspeɪs / *adj.* 航天的
control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *n.* 控制，指导
 Beijing Aerospace Control Center (BACC) 北京航天飞行控制中心
spacecraft /ˈspeɪskrɑːft/ *n.* 宇宙飞船，太空船
historic /hɪˈstɒrɪk/ *adj.* 有历史性的
moment /ˈməʊmənt/ *n.* 瞬间
 adj. 片刻的，瞬间的
for ever 永远
widely /ˈwaɪdlɪ/ *adv.* 广泛地
regard /rɪˈgɑːd/ *vt.* 看待
 be regarded as ...被视为……；被认为是……
a space station 宇宙空间站
core /kɔː/ *n.*（果实的）核，核心； [喻]（事物的）本质
adventure /ədˈventʃə(r)/ *n.*冒险的经历
 v. 冒险
tether/ˈteðə(r)/ *vt.* 用绳（或链）拴
 n. 系绳，系链
safety /ˈseɪftɪ/ *n.* 安全，保险装置

wire/[illegible]/ *n.* 金属丝，电线
vt. 用金属丝卷起，拍电报
vi. 打电报
adj. 金属丝制的
electric /[illegible]/ *adj.* 电的
cord /[illegible]/ *n.* 绳索
provide /[illegible]/ *v.* 供应
oxygen /[illegible]/ *n.* [化]氧
communications /[illegible]/ [计] 通信
handrail /[illegible]/ *n.* 扶手，栏杆
orbital /[illegible]/ *adj.* 轨道的
module /[illegible]/ *n.* 登月舱，指令舱
orbital module 轨道舱
shift /[illegible]/ *v.* 替换，改变
n. 移动，移位
hook /[illegible]/ *n.* 钩，吊钩
v. 钩住，上瘾
connect /[illegible]/ *v.* 连接
perfect /'p[illegible]kt/ *adj.*完美的，极好的
Chinese-developed 中国研制的
orbiter/[illegible]/ *n.* 人造卫星，盘旋物
live /la[illegible]v/ *adj.* 实况转播的, 活的
vi. 活着, 生活
vt. 度过, 经历
telecast /[illegible]/ *n.& v.* 电视广播
crowd /[illegible]/ *n.* 人群
v. 拥挤
burst into 爆发
applause /[illegible]/ *n.* 鼓掌欢迎, 欢呼
cheer /[illegible]/ *n.* 愉快, 欢呼
v. (使)快活，欢呼
wave /[illegible]/ *v.* (挥手)示意，摇动
n. 波
premier /[illegible]/ *n.* 总理
mission /[illegible]/ *n.* 使命, 任务, 使团, 代表团
victory /[illegible]/ *n.* 胜利, 战胜, 克服
feat /[illegible]/ *n.* 功绩
historic feat 历史功绩
technological /teknə'l□dʒ [illegible]k(ə)l/ *adj.* 科学技术的

technician /♦♏&■✋☞☎☜◑■/ *n.* 技术员，技师
scientist /♦♋✋☜■♦✋♦♦/ *n.* 科学家
splendid /♦◘●♏■♎✋♎/ *adj.* 壮丽的，辉煌的
spirit /♦◘✋❒✋♦/ *n.* 精神
*vt.*鼓励，鼓舞
amplify /✌❍◘●✋↗♋✋/ *v.* 扩大，放大
encourage /✋n'k□r✋dʒ / *vt.*鼓励，激励
contribution /&□■♦❒✋♌♂♦💻☞☜■/ *n.* 捐献，贡献，投稿
industry /✋■♎☜♦♦❒✋/ *n.* 工业，产业
prosperity /pr□s'per✋t✋/ *n.* 繁荣，旺盛
nation /■♏✋☞☜■/ *n.* 国家，民族

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

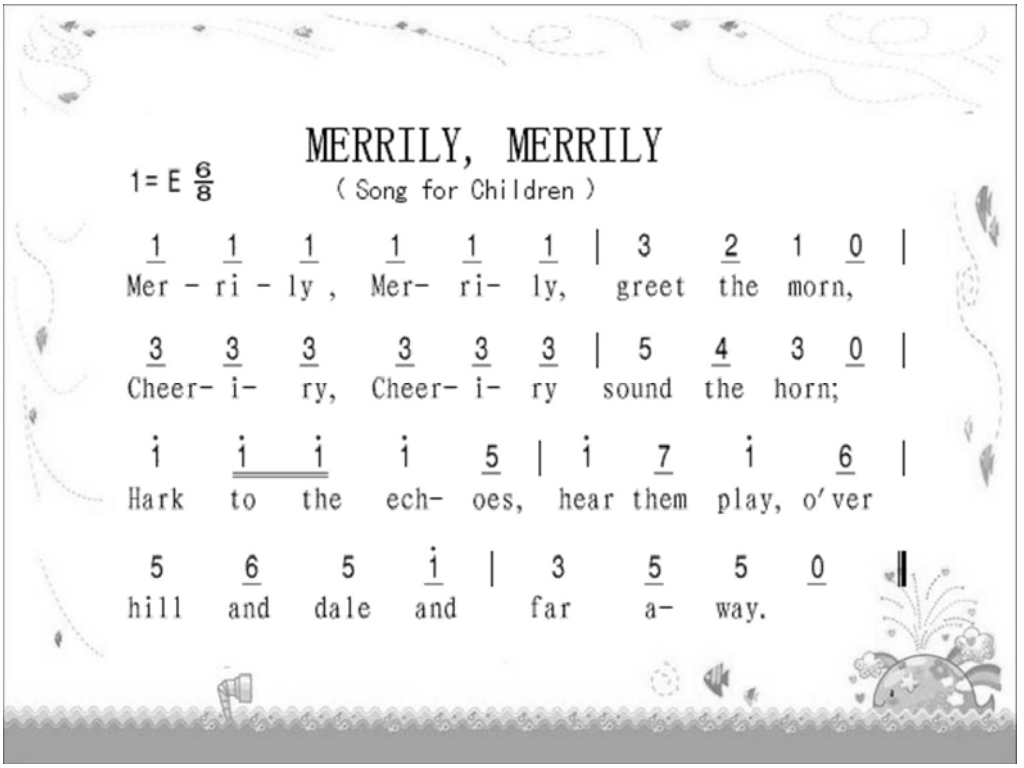
Do you know why EVA is dangerous?
你知道为什么太空行走是危险的吗？

An EVA is dangerous for a number of different reasons. The primary one is collision with space debris. Orbital velocity at 300 km above the Earth (typical for a space shuttle mission) is 7.7 km/s. 许多不同的原因证实，太空行走是危险的。一个主要原因是与太空中的碎片碰撞。离地球 300 千米以上的轨道（特别是对于航天飞机来说）运行速度是 7.7 千米/秒。

Every space mission creates more orbiting debris, so this problem will continue to worsen (see also Kessler Syndrome). 每一次执行航天任务时都要产生许多轨道碎片，因此这一问题将继续恶化（参见凯斯勒综合征）。

Another reason for danger is that external environments in space are harder to simulate before the mission.另一个危险的原因是，在太空行走之前难以模拟或预测宇宙的外部环境。

An English Song



Unit 4 Volunteers

Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and talk about them with your partner.



Olympic Games



community



volunteer teachers



volunteer students



earthquake



Red Cross

1. These volunteers serve in /as _____.
2. Have you ever been a volunteer? Talk about your experience with your partner.

Reading

Volunteers

Volunteer service has been a global phenomenon for decades. For instance, many people volunteered to go and save lives on the battleground as early as the two world wars. Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian surgeon, went to China and helped Chinese people to resist the Japanese invaders during World War Ⅱ. He was one of the outstanding examples of volunteers.

Today in China, millions of people serve as volunteers. They play

an important part in the fields of poverty relief, community work, environment protection and major social events. Chen Yan is one of them.

Chen Yan, a 36-year-old businessman, was one of the first volunteers to enter two of the disaster zones in Wenchuan earthquake on May 12, 2008. When the earthquake occured, Chen Yan made his way to Dujiangyan in Sichuan Province to join the rescue works at the first time. He drove his car to take dozens of quake victims from Dujiangyan to their relatives and friends in Chengdu. When he learned that Deyang was hit even harder, Chen hurried to join the rescue force there. From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked either alone or with the National Earthquake Disaster Relief in the places that needed him. Over the period of 80 hours, he didn't have any real sleep, just taking a few short naps. He said that every second was precious, there were too many people in need of rescue, and there just wasn't any time to sleep.



In fact, it was not his first time to be a volunteer. At the age of 24, he traveled to the center of the earthquake as a volunteer when a magnitude 7 quake hit Lijiang on February 3, 1996. When people asked why he did it, he replied "It's my duty."

Though the answer is simple, it expresses what all the volunteers want to say. Helping others out of troubles is far more rewarding than anything else. Don't ask what others have done for you but what you have done for others. Giving is receiving. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

Notes to the Text

1. For instance, many people volunteered to go and save lives on the battleground as early as in the two world wars. 例如，早在两次世界大战中，很多人就志愿奔赴战场，挽救生命。

for instance "例如，比如"。 又如：What would you do, for instance, if you known it. 如果你知道的话，你会怎么办？

2. Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian surgeon, went to China and helped Chinese people to resist the Japanese invaders during World War Ⅱ. 在第二次世界大战期间，加拿大医生白求恩来到中国帮助中国人民抵抗日本侵略者。

the Canadian surgeon 作 Dr. Norman Bethune 的同位语。

3. They play an important part in the fields of poverty relief, community work, environment protection and major social events. 他们在贫困救助、社区服务、环境保护和重大社会事件等方面发挥着重要作用。

play an important part in … "在……中发挥重要作用"。又如：He plays an important part in this team. 他在这一组中发挥重要作用。

4. When the earthquake occured, Chen Yan made his way to Dujiangyan in Sichuan Province to join the rescue works at the first time. 当地震爆发后，陈言第一时间赶到四川省都江堰，加

入到营救工作中。

make one's way “前往，到……地方”。又如：Can you make your way to the airport by yourself？你能自己去机场吗？

at the first time “在第一时间”。又如：I'll tell you the result at the first time. 我会在第一时间告诉你结果。

to join the rescue works 动词不定式作状语，表示目的。

5. From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked either alone or with the National Earthquake Disaster Relief in the places that needed him. 从5月13日晚到5月17日早，陈言不是自己单干就是和国家地震灾害救援队一起在需要他的地方展开救援。

either…or… “不是……就是……，要么……要么……”。又如：I think he's either Chinese or Japanese. 我想他不是中国人就是日本人。

that needed him 是定语从句。

6. He said that every second was precious, there were too many people in need of rescue, and there just wasn't any time to sleep. 他说每一秒都是很珍贵的，还有很多人需要营救，没有时间睡觉。

in need of “需要”。又如：He is in need of more help. 他需要更多的帮助。

7. Helping others out of troubles is far more rewarding than anything else. 帮助他人脱离困境比任何事都值得。

helping V-ing 形式作主语。

8. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others. 志愿者们坚信世界上最幸福的人是那些给别人带来快乐的人。

who help to bring happiness to others 是定语从句。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

1. Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F) according to the text.

(　) 1) Chen Yan, a 36-year-old businessman, was one of the first volunteers to enter two of the disaster zones in Wenchuan earthquake on May 12, 2008.

(　) 2) Chen Yan serves as a volunteer only in Wenchuan earthquake.

(　) 3) From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked alone all the time.

(　) 4) Over the period of 80 hours, Chen Yan didn't have any real sleep, just taking a few short naps.

(　) 5) At the age of 23, Chen Yan traveled to the center of the earthquake as a volunteer when a magnitude 7 quake hit Lijiang on February 3, 1996.

2. Complete the following statements according to the text.

1) Volunteer service has been a global phenomenon _____.

2) Today in China, _____ people serve as volunteers. They play an important part in the fields of poverty relief, _____, _____ and _____.

3) Helping others out of troubles is _____ than anything else.

4) Don't ask what others have done for you but _____.

5) Giving is _____. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who _____.

II. Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

either…or…	for instance	play an important part in	make one's way
at the first time	dozens of	in need of	at the age of

1）There are _____ people there.

2）English _____ the business affairs.

3）They _____ to the countryside by car.

4）You can't rely on her. _____, she arrived an hour late for an important meeting yesterday.

5）I'm going to buy _____ a CD player _____ a cell phone.

6）_____ 15, he went abroad to study.

7）I felt bad and was _____ some help.

8）When he learnt his friend was badly hurt, he went to the hospital _____.

Integrating Skills

Listening

Choose the proper answer for each of the blanks according to what you have heard.



The _____ (strong/heavy) earthquake, measuring _____ (8.0/7.0) on the Richter Scale, happened at Wenchuan, Sichuan Province. At _____ (14:35/14:28) on May 12, 2008, The earthquake also affected _____ (nine/eight) other provinces, including Gansu and Shaanxi. It caused _____ (great losses/great damanges). Most buildings were in ruins, which made tens of thousands of people homeless. To our great sorrow, up to _____ (May 25/May 28), the earthquake resulted in（导致）62664 _____ (deaths/injuries), with 358816 people injured and 23775 _____ (people missing/people lossing). The government took immediate measures（措施）. The PLA men and the armed police were sent to rescue. At the same time, people all over the country donated _____ (money and things / clothes and

things) to help the people in the disaster areas. Some even volunteered to their rescue.

Speaking

Expressing Feelings and Emotions（情感表达）

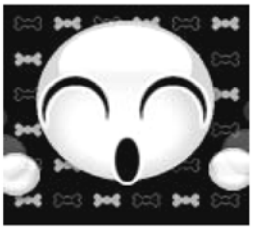
Some useful words:



happy



sad



excited



tired



angry



surprised

Some useful expressions:



Model:

A: You look terrible. What's wrong with you?

B: I failed the English exam.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. But if you agree, I'd like to help you.

B: Really?

A: Sure.

B: Thank you very much.

A: You are welcome.

Practices:

Give the possible responses to the following situations.

1）A: I'm going to study abroad!

B: _____

2）A: I heard John was badly hurt in the accident.

B: _____

3）A: What do you like to do in your free time?

B: _____

4）A: Oh, it's too hard! _____

B: Don't worry, I'll help you.



Writing

记 叙 文

记叙文（Narrative Essay）是记人叙事的文章，它主要用于说明事件发生的时间、地点、人物、背景、起因、过程及结果，即我们通常所说的五个“W”（what, who, when, where, why）和一个“H”（how）。记叙文的重点在于“述说”和“描写”，因此一篇好的记叙文要求叙述条理清楚，描写生动形象。

Exercise: Follow the model and write a short passage according to the given messages.

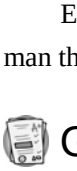
Model:

Yesterday evening, I went out for a walk with my mother. On the road, we met a foreigner. He asked me the way to the Yangguang Hotel. I told him it is near to the Star Supermarket. He thanked me very much for my help. I was happy that I could help him.

Time: Monday morning

Place: on my way to school

Event: a blind man was crossing the street; I led him to another side of the street; the blind man thanked me very much; the teacher praised me.



Grammar

动词不定式

动词不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成。它在句中不能作谓语动词，但是可以作主语、表

语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等。

Ⅰ. 作主语

To learn a skill is very important for everyone. 对每个人来说，学习一门技能是很重要的。

It is necessary to learn a foreign language. 学习一门外语是很有必要的。

这里 it 是形式主语，to learn a foreign language 是真正的主语。

Ⅱ. 作表语

Her task is to finish the work as quickly as possible. 她的任务是尽快完成这项工作。

His dream is to be a doctor. 他的理想是成为一名医生。

Ⅲ. 作宾语

1. 不定式作宾语。

I want to know the answer of this question. 我想知道这个问题的答案。

I hope to see you. 我希望见到你。

They decided to go on Monday. 他们决定星期一走。

2. 疑问词+不定式作宾语。

She can't decide what to buy for Tom's birthday. 她不能确定给汤姆买什么生日礼物。

Please show us how to do that. 请给我们演示一下怎么做。

I don't know what to do next. 我不知道接下来做什么。

Ⅳ. 作宾语补足语

1. 在 tell, ask, want, allow, invite 的动词后+宾语+带 to 的不定式，如：

Tell him to wait. 叫他等着。

Please ask him to come here quickly. 请叫他快过来。

We wanted him to come. 我们要他来。

2. 在主动结构中，“四看”(see, watch, notice, observe) “三使”(make, let, have)“两听”(hear, listen to)“一感觉”(feel) 后+宾语+不带 to 的不定式，如：

I saw him get on the car and drive away. 我看见他上了车，开车而去。

We watched the plane take off. 我们看着飞机起飞了。

Let him go. 让他走。

We felt the house shake. 我们感觉房子在动。

Ⅴ.作定语 (不定式作定语要置于所修饰词语之后)

Have you got anything to eat? 你有吃的东西吗？

There are many ways to solve the problem. 有很多解决这个问题的方法。

VI.作状语

不定式作状语，常表示目的、原因、结果。如：

We went there to see our grandparents.（目的）我们去那儿看爷爷奶奶。

I am very sorry to hear that.（原因）听到这些我很遗憾。

The room is big enough to hold 100 people.（结果）这间房间足以容纳 100 人。

Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer.

() 1）It is necessary for you _____ your job.

A. changing B. to changed C. change D. to change

() 2）We must do everything we can _____ them.

A. help B. helped C. to help D. helping

() 3）I'm glad _____ you.

A. see B. to see C. seeing D. saw

() 4）She is too young _____ herself.

A. to dress B. dressing C. dresses D. dressed

() 5）I don't know where _____.

A. going B. went C. go D. to go

() 6）On my way home, I stopped _____ some food.

A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought

() 7）I saw the train _____ the station.

A. come into B. to come into C. came into D. to came into

() 8）Would you like something _____?

A.eating B. to eat C. ate D.eat

() 9）The first thing I want to do is _____.

A. visit to him B. to visit him C. visiting him D. visited him

() 10）He asked us _____ it again.

A. to do B. do C. doing D. did

New Words and Expressions

volunteer /❖☼●☜■▯♦✋☜☎❒❍/ *n.* 志愿者；志愿兵

adj. 志愿的；义务的；无偿的

community /&☜▯❍ɐ◆💻■✋♦✋/ *n.* 社区；社会

earthquake /▯ॐ💻⌖&⬥♏✋&/ *n.* 地震

Red Cross 红十字会

service /ˈsɜːvɪs/ *n.* 服务

global /ˈɡləʊbl/ *adj.* 全球的，全世界的

phenomenon /fəˈnɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象

decade /ˈdekeɪd/ *n.* 十年，十

for decades 几十年

instance /ˈɪnstəns/ *n.* 例子

for instance 例如

battleground /ˈbætlgraʊnd/ *n.* 战场

war /wɔː/ *n.* 战争

Canadian /kəˈneɪdiən/ *adj.* 加拿大的

n. 加拿大人

surgeon /ˈsɜːdʒən/ *n.* 外科医生

resist /rɪˈzɪst/ *vt.* 抵抗，反抗

invader /ɪnˈveɪdə(r)/ *n.* 侵略者

outstanding /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋ/ *adj.* 突出的，显著的

million /ˈmɪliən/ *num.* 百万

serve /sɜːv/ *v.* 服务，招待

field /fiːld/ *n.* 领域；原野

poverty /ˈpɒvəti/ *n.* 贫穷，贫困

relief /rɪˈliːf/ *n.* 救济

major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/ *adj.* 主要的；主修的

social /ˈsəʊʃl/ *adj.* 社会的

event /ɪˈvent/ *n.* 事件；（比赛）项目

businessman /ˈbɪznəsmən/ *n.* 商人

enter /ˈentə(r)/ *vt.* 加入；登录；开始

disaster /dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/ *n.* 灾难，天灾，灾祸

zone /zəʊn/ *n.* 地带，地区

occur /əˈkɜː(r)/ *vi.* 发生，出现

province /ˈprɒvɪns/ *n.* 省

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 加入，参加

rescue /ˈreskjuː/ *n.&v.* 援救，营救

dozen /ˈdʌzn/ *n.* 一打，十二个

dozens of 许多的

victim /ˈvɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害人，牺牲者

relative /ˈrelətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚

alone /əˈləʊn/ *adj.* 单独的，孤独的，独自的

national /ˈnæʃnəl/ *adj.* 国家的

period /ˈpɪərɪəd/ *n.* 时期

sleep /sliːp/ *n.* 睡眠，睡觉

vi. 睡，睡觉

nap /næp/ *n.* 打盹，（白天）小睡

precious /ˈpreʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的，贵重的

magnitude /ˈmægnɪtjuːd/ *n.* 量级

reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ *v.* 回答；答复

simple /ˈsɪmpl/ *adj.* 普通的，朴素的

rewarding /rɪˈwɔːdɪŋ/ *adj.* 值得的，有益的

believe /bɪˈliːv/ *v.* 认为，相信

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you have also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

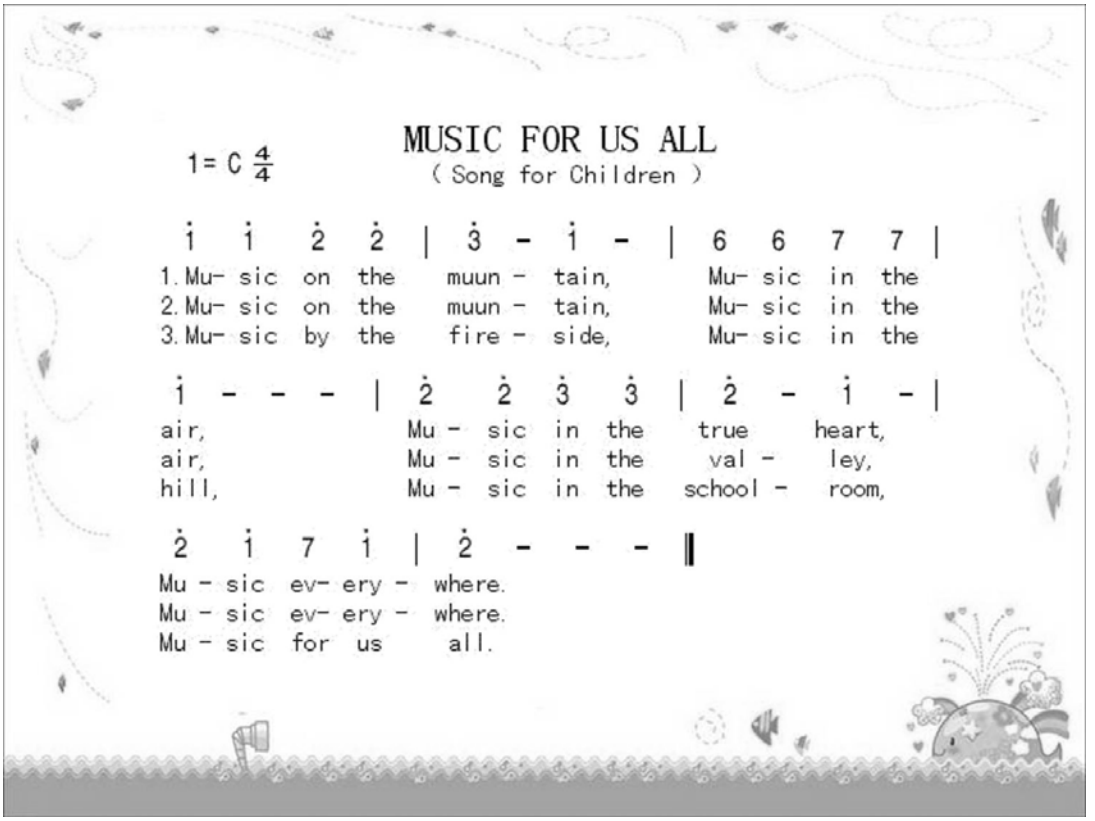
Learning Tips

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), the only national Red Cross society in the People's Republic of China, is a humanitarian social relief organization. 中国红十字会是中国从事人道主义工作的社会救助团体。

International Volunteer Day is on December 5th each year since 1986. 自从 1986 年起，每年的 12 月 5 日都是国际志愿人员日。

After World War II modern international volunteer activities began, volunteers in all countries have started obligation services one after another. They contributed a lot in the aspects of rebuilding home, developing economy and promoting social civilization progressing etc. 现代国际志愿者活动始于第二次世界大战之后，各国志愿者相继开展义务服务活动，在重建家园、发展经济和促进社会文明进步等方面，发挥了巨大的作用。

An English Song



MUSIC FOR US ALL

(Song for Children)

1= C $\frac{4}{4}$

1	1	2	2	\|	3	-	1	-	\|	6	6	7	7	\|	
1. Mu-	sic	on	the		muun -		tain,			Mu-	sic	in	the		
2. Mu-	sic	on	the		muun -		tain,			Mu-	sic	in	the		
3. Mu-	sic	by	the		fire -		side,			Mu-	sic	in	the		

1	-	-	-	\|	2	2	3	3	\|	2	-	1	-	\|	
air,					Mu -		sic	in	the		true		heart,		
air,					Mu -		sic	in	the		val -		ley,		
hill,					Mu -		sic	in	the		school -		room,		

2	1	7	1	\|	2	-	-	-	‖						
Mu -	sic	ev-	ery -		where.										
Mu -	sic	ev-	ery -		where.										
Mu -	sic	for	us		all.										

Unit 5　Advertisement

Warming Up

Match each of the following brands with its logo（标志）and advertising slogan（广告语）.

A. Coca-Cola



a. Connecting people

B. Swatch



b. Good to the last drop

C. Nokia



c. Nothing is impossible!

D. Toyota



d. Time is what you make of it.

E. Adidas



e. Enjoy Coca-Cola

F. Maxwell Coffee



f. Where there is a way,
there is a Toyota.

Reading

An Inspiration in a Fog

The television advertisement "I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke" was released in the U.S. in July, 1971. Advertising surveys always consider it to be one of the best commercials of all time, and the sheet music continues to sell more than thirty years after the song was written. But do you know how it came into being?

The song "I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke" was created by Bill Backer on January 18, 1971, in a fog. Bill Backer was traveling to London to join two other songwriters, Billy Davis and Roger Cook, to write several radio commercials for the Coca-Cola Company. But the plane couldn't land at London because of the heavy fog. It landed instead at Shannon Airport, Ireland. The angry passengers had to share rooms at a hotel in Shannon or to sleep at the airport. Tensions and tempers ran high.



The next morning, as the passengers gathered in the airport coffee shop awaiting clearance to fly, Backer noticed that several who had been among the angriest were now laughing and sharing stories over bottles of Coke. As Backer himself wrote in his book:



At that moment, I began to see a bottle of Coca-Cola as more than a beverage. I began to see the familiar words, "Let's have a Coke," as actually a subtle way of saying, "Let's keep each other company for a little while." And I knew they were being said all over the world as I sat there in Ireland. So that was the basic idea: to see Coke not as a liquid refresher—but as a tiny bit of commonality between all peoples, a widely liked medium that would help to keep them company for a few minutes.

Backer's flight never did reach London. The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London, arriving around midnight. At his hotel, Backer immediately met Billy Davis and Roger Cook, finding that they had completed one song and were working on a second. Backer told them that they should work through the night on an idea he had had, "I could hear a song that treated the whole world as if it were a person—a person the singer would like to help and get to know. I'm not sure how the song should start, but I know the last line." With that he pulled out the paper napkin on which he had written the line, "I'd like to buy the world a Coke and keep it company."



Notes to the Text

1. Advertising surveys always consider it as one of the best commercials of all time. 广告调查（结果）显示，它（可口可乐广告）一直被认为是最成功的广告之一。

consider…as…"认为，视某人/某事物为……"。又如：We consider him as a very able man.

我们认为他是个非常有能力的人。

2. But do you know how it came into being? 但是，你知道它是怎么产生的吗？

come into being “产生，形成”。又如：We don’t know when the world came into being. 我们不知道世界是何时形成的。

3. The next morning, as the passengers gathered in the airport coffee shop awaiting clearance to fly… 第二天早上，当乘客们聚集在机场咖啡店等待云雾散去，飞机起飞……

awaiting clearance to fly 动词-ing 形式短语在句中作状语。又如：He stood there, awaiting the result of the English exam. 他站在那儿等待英语考试结果。

4. I began to see the familiar words, “Let’s have a Coke,” as actually a subtle way of saying, “Let’s keep each other company for a little while.” 我开始把“让我们喝可乐吧”这几个熟悉的字眼儿，看做“此时此刻，让我们彼此陪伴”的微妙表达。

see…as… “把……想象……，把……看做……”。又如：Her friends see her as a future pop singer. 她的朋友们认为她是未来的流行歌手。

5. And I knew they were being said all over the world as I sat there in Ireland. 当时我在爱尔兰，我知道全世界都在说(“Let’s have a Coke”)。

they were being said 是过去进行时的被动语态。其基本构成为：was/were being done. 又如：The bridge was being built last month. 上个月这座桥正在建。

6. Backer’s flight never did reach London. 贝克的飞机最终也没有到达伦敦。

did 在此表示强调。又如：I did tell him the matter but he didn’t take it seriously. 我确实告诉他这件事了，但是他没有当回事。

7. The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London. 乘客们改方向去了利物浦，然后乘公共汽车去了伦敦。

bus to… “乘公共汽车去……”，bus 为动词，意思相当于 take a bus。又如：We bussed to the airport. 我们乘公共汽车去了机场。

8. … finding that they had completed one song and were working on a second. ……发现他们已经完成了一首歌，正在创作第二首。

a second “第二首”，是 a second song 的省略。又如：I have finished one book and now I’m writing a second. 我已经完成了第一本书，现在正在写第二本。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text and fill in each of the following blanks.

1) The song “_____” was written by Bill Backer on January 18, 1971.

2) Advertising surveys always consider it as _____ of all time.

3) Bill Backer saw “Let’s have a Coke” as a way of saying “_____.”

4) Backer was redirected to Liverpool and _____ to London.

5) At his hotel, Backer immediately met Billy Davis and Roger Cook, finding that

_____.

2．Rearrange sentence sequence according to the text.（根据故事发生的顺序排列句子。）

1) The passengers became angry when they were waiting at the airport.

2) The song “I’d Like to Buy the World a Coke” was finally written.

3) Bill Backer was traveling to London by plane.

4) The plane couldn’t land at London because of a heavy fog.

5) Bill Backer met the other two songwriters and told them his idea.

6) The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London.

Ⅱ．Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

instead	keep…company	join	more than
at that moment	as if	because of	come into being

1) How did your idea _____?

2) The sports meeting was put off _____ the bad weather.

3) This is _____ a notebook. It’s a gift from my best friend.

4) Will you _____ us to play the game?

5) _____, I knew I was wrong.

6) It looked _____ it was going to rain.

7) Wherever she goes, she always _____ her little girl _____.

8) I was very hungry. If there is not any bread, give me an apple _____.

2. Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the sentences.

1) The news was _____ by the manager. (released/ to release)

2) Bill Backer traveled to London _____ two other songwriters. (joining/ to join)

3) _____, she was a liar（说谎者）. (Actual/ Actually)

4) It has rained _____ two hours. (in/ for)

5) He bussed to London, _____ at midnight. (arrived/ arriving)

Integrating Skills

Listening

The following dialouge is about tele-shopping. Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Linda is an operator（接线员）; Kelly is a caller who wants to place an order.

Linda: Hello, *ABC Company*. Can I help you?



Kelly: Yes, I woul like to _____.

Linda: All right, Madam. What items would you like to ____ today?

Kelly: I want to order the sport shoes in your TV Ad.

Linda: And _____ would you like?

Kelly: Size 8 and 9, in white color, each for twenty pairs.

Linda: All right. Your name and _____, Madam?

Kelly: Kelly Green at No.8 Jinshui Road, Zhengzhou.

Linda: OK, _____. Product name: Sport shoes. Size: 8 and 9. Color: White. Quantity: 20 for each size. Kelly Green at 8 Jinshui Road, Zhengzhou. Is that _____?

Kelly: Yes, that's right.



Speaking

Accepting and Rejecting（接受与拒绝）

Some useful expressions:

Accepting 接受	Rejecting 拒绝
That would be of great help. 这帮了很大的忙。 That would be very nice. 这太好了。	Thank you for your offering, but I can manage it. 谢谢你的好意，但是我自己能行。
It's very kind of you to do so for me. 你这样做太好了。/OK, if it's not so much trouble. 好的，如果不是太麻烦的话。	It's very kind of you, but I can manage it. 你太好了，但是我自己能行。
Yes, I'll take it. 是的，我买了。 It's very nice. I'll take it.它很好，我买/要了。	Sorry, but I don't think I need it. 对不起，但是我想我不需要它。
Yes, go ahead. 好的，说吧。	Sounds good! But…听起来不错！但是…… Sorry, but I'm busy now. 对不起，但是我现在很忙。
OK, no problem. 好的，没问题。	Sorry, I can't do that. 对不起，我不能那么做。

Models：

Situation 1: At the hotel



Tom: Can I give you a hand?

Ann: Yes, thank you. That would be of great help. The box is too heavy for me.

Tom: Would you like me to carry it to your room?

Ann: OK, if it's not so much trouble.

Tom: Let me carry that handbag, too.

Ann: Thank you for your help, but I can manage it.

Situation 2: At the school campus



Jessica: Hi, can you spare me a few minutes?

David: Yes, go ahead!

Jessica: Here is the latest edition of 21st Century, a very interesting and informative English newspaper.

David: Sounds good! But I don't think I need it; my English is so poor.

Practice:

Complete the following situations and work in pairs to act them out. The above useful expressions may help you.

Situation 1: Your friend is coming to you while you are doing your homework.



A. Let me help you with Maths.

B. _____（表示接受）. Maths is too difficult for me.

A: I have already finished my homework. Do you want to copy it?

B: No, I can't do that. _____（表示拒绝）.



Situation 2: You and your friend are talking in the room. It is very cold outside.

C: If you feel cold, I will close the window.

D: OK, _____（表示接受）.

C: Let me fetch the coat for you.

D: Thank you, but _____（表示拒绝）.

Writing

广　　告

广告（Advertisement）是一种有效的信息传递工具。它的目的是以快捷的方式吸引人们对广告事物的关注，以新颖独特的方式激发大众的兴趣，使他们产生购买的欲望。

广告标题是广告的核心，标题要简明，具有新意和吸引力。英语广告应选用简单的词语，让大多数人都能够读懂，语法多用一般现在时。

Sample:

	For Sale Second-hand Giant Bicycle in good condition Color: red & white Price: RMB 80 Yuan Contact Linda by 0371-64836xxx at any time.

Practice: You want to sell your CD-player. Write an advertisement for it.

Grammar

构 词 法

英语中把词形变化的规则称为构词法（Word Formation）。主要的构词法有：派生法、合成法等。

Ⅰ．派生法

在词根的基础上加前缀或后缀构成一个与原单词意义相近或截然相反的新词叫做派生法。

1）前缀

（1）表示否定意义的前缀常用的有 dis-, im-, in-, un-, mis-, non-, il- ,ir-等。如：appear（出现）→disappear（消失）；possible（可能的）→impossible（不可能的）；correct（正确的）→incorrect（不正确的）；usual（通常的）→ unusual（不寻常的）；understand（理解）→ misunderstand（误解）；smoker（吸烟者）→non-smoker （不吸烟者）。

（2）表示其他意义的前缀常用的有 a-（多构成表语形容词）, re-（再；又），co-（共同）, en-（使）, inter-（互相）, sub-（下面的；次）等。如：alone（单独的）; retell（重述）；co-operate（合作）；enable（使能够）；internet（互联网）；subway（地铁）。

2）后缀

（1）构成名词的后缀常用的有-ment，-ness，-ence，-（e）r/ -or，-ese（某地人），-ess，-ist， -tion 等。如：develop（发展）→development（发展）；happy（愉快的）→happiness（幸福）；differ（不同于）→difference（区别）；write（写）→writer（作家）；Japan（日本）→Japanese（日本人）；act（表演）→actress（女演员）；art（艺术）→artist（艺术家）；suggest（建议）→suggestion（建议）。

（2）构成动词的后缀常用的有-（e）n，-fy，-ize（使……成为）。如：wide（宽的）→widen（加宽）；beauty→beautify（美化）。

（3）构成形容词的后缀常用的有-al，-able，-（a）n，-ese，-ful，-less，-ous，-y 等。如：nation（国家）→national（国家的）；reason（道理）→reasonable（有道理的）；America（美国）→American（美国的）；China（中国）→Chinese（中国人的）；beauty（美丽）→beautiful（美丽的）；danger（危险）→dangerous（危险的）。

（4）构成副词的后缀常用的有-ly（主要用于形容词之后表示方式或程度）。如：angry（生气的）→angrily（生气地）；quick（快的）→quickly（快地）。

（5）构成数词的后缀有-teen（十几），-ty（几十），-th（构成序数词）。如：six（六）→sixteen（十六）→sixteenth（第十六）；four（四）→forty（四十）→fortieth（第四十）。

Ⅱ．合成法

合成法即由两个或更多的词合成一个词。常见的有：

1）合成名词

weekend（周末）；classroom（教室）

2）合成形容词

hard-working（不辞辛劳的）；man-made（人造的）；well-known（著名的）

3）合成代词

myself（我自己）；anything（任何事物）

Practice of Grammar

Fill in the following form with the correct words.

词　根	派生名词	派生反义词	词　根	合成词
agree			well + know	
possible			man + make	
happy			English + speak	
kind			some + thing	
careful			hard + work	
appear			read + room	
friendly			hair +dress	

New Words and Expressions

advertisement /ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告，做广告

brand /brænd/ *n.* 商标，牌子

logo /ˈləʊɡəʊ/ *n.* 标识语

advertising /ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告业，广告

adj. 广告的

slogan /ˈsləʊɡən/ *n.* 口号，标语

inspiration /ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 灵感

fog /fɒɡ/ *n.* 雾

release /rɪˈliːs/ *vt.* 发表；释放

survey /ˈsɜːveɪ/ *n.* & *vt.* 调查

commercial  *n.*（电视）广告

sheet /ʃiːt/ 　*n*　（一）片，（一）张

come into being 形成，产生

create /kriˈeɪt/ *vt.* 创作，创造

songwriter *n.* 歌曲作家
several /ˈsevrəl/ *adj. & pron.* 几个
company/ˈkʌmpəni/ *n.* 陪伴；公司
instead /ɪnˈsted/ *adv.* 代替，改为
tension /ˈtenʃn/ *n.* 紧张（状态），不安
temper /ˈtempə(r)/ *n.* 情绪，脾气
await /əˈweɪt/ *vt.* 等候
clearance /ˈklɪərəns/ *n.* 清除
beverage /ˈbevərɪdʒ/ *n.* 饮料
familiar /fəˈmɪliə(r)/ *adj.* 熟悉的，常见的
actually /ˈæktʃuəli/ *adv.* 实际上，事实上
subtle /ˈsʌtl/ *adj.* 微妙的
basic /ˈbeɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的
liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ *adj.* 液体的
n. 液体
refresher /rɪˈfreʃə(r)/ *n.* 恢复精神的人或物
tiny /ˈtaɪni/ *adj.* 微小的
bit /bɪt/ *n.* 小块，少量
commonality /ˌkɒməˈnæləti/ *n.* 公共
medium /ˈmiːdiəm/ *n.* 媒体
redirect /ˌriːdəˈrekt/ *vt.* 使改道，使改变方向
bus /bʌs/ *vi.* 乘公共汽车
n. 公共汽车
midnight /ˈmɪdnaɪt/ *n.* 午夜
immediately /ɪˈmiːdiətli/ *adv.* 立即，马上
treat /triːt/ *vt.* 视为，对待
line /laɪn/ *n.* 诗句；行；线路
napkin /ˈnæpkɪn/ *n.* 餐巾，餐巾纸



Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

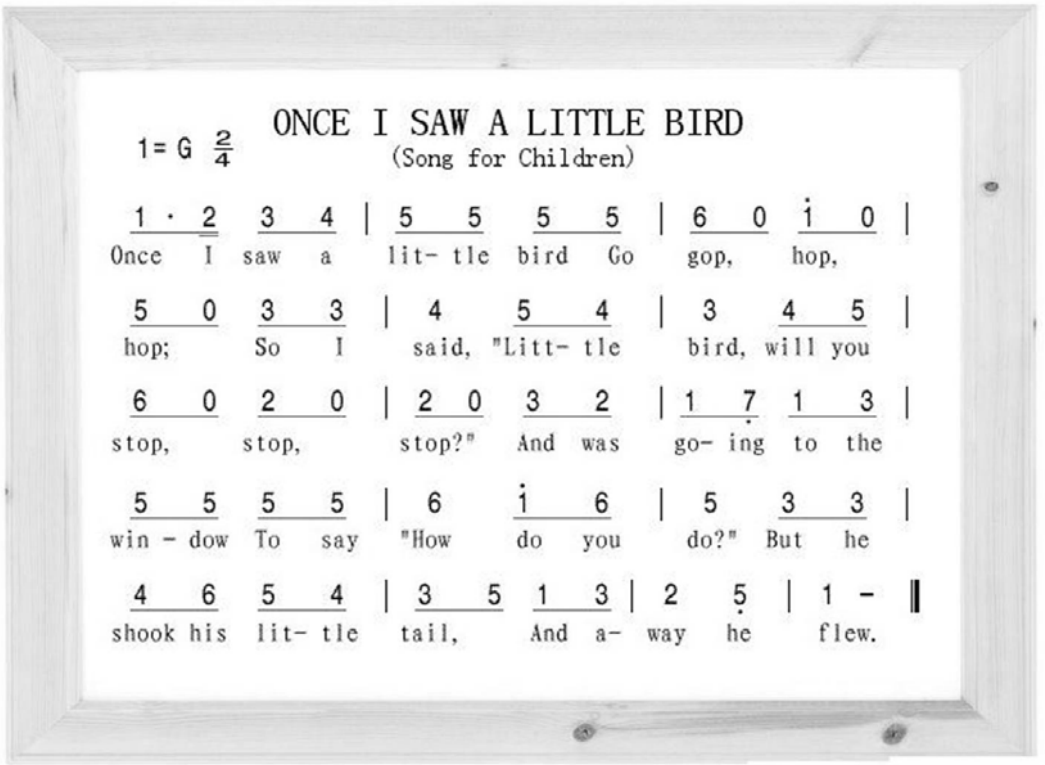
◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

Famous slogan

Good to the last drop. 滴滴香浓，意犹未尽。	（麦斯威尔咖啡）
Obey your thirst. 服从你的渴望。	（雪碧）
Take time to indulge. 尽情享受吧！	（雀巢冰激凌）
Just do it. 只管去做。	（耐克）
The taste is great. 味道好极了。	（雀巢咖啡）
The choice of a new generation. 新一代的选择。	（百事可乐）
Let's make things better. 让我们做得更好。	（飞利浦电子）

An English Song



Revision One

Ⅰ.Checkpoints

1. Translate the following useful expressions（Unit 1～5）into Chinese.

log onto（into）	key…in…	make a decision
give up	be considered as	place an order
It's amazing!	fill in	spend…（in）doing…
make+宾语+*n*.	be regarded as	move along…
step by step	connect…and…	burst into
shake hands	keep up the good work	encourage … to do…
continue to do…	make contributions to…	cut down
be covered with	wake up	Bless me!
think about	use up	die from
in the near future	do nothing but	do one's best to do …
for instance	play an important part in …	either…or…
make one's way	at the first time	in need of
come into being	keep…company	more than
at that moment	as if	because of

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given in the brackets.

1）They don't know how to _____（做出决定）.

2）I'm going to _____（下订单）of a book online.

3）He _____（鼓励）his son to try it again yesterday.

4）Everyone should _____（为……做出贡献）his motherland.

5）We must _____（尽全力做）the job.

6）The student _____（用尽） all his money last night.

7）Computers _____（在……中发挥重要作用）our daily life.

8）He is _____（需要） help.

9）The teacher advised the two students to _____（陪伴）.

10）When did the human being _____（形成，产生）?

Ⅱ. Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

（　　）1. In the bookshop, a reader asked the shopkeeper _____ *Who Moved My Cheese* was an interesting book.

A. that　　B. how　　C. what　　D. if

（　　）2. —I don't know _____ Mr. Green will come to see us.

—He will help us with our English.

A. why　　B. when　　C. how　　D. where

（　　）3. Can you tell me _____ hand in my homework?

A. when　　B. when should I　　C. when I should　　D. when should he

（　　）4. Our teacher told us the earth _____ around the Sun.

A. moved B. is move C. moves D. moving

() 5. _____ my brother _____ I am wrong.
A. Either; nor B. Both; and C. Either; or D. Neither; or

() 6. He worked as an actor for _____ 50 years.
A. more B. more that C. more than D. than

() 7. I don't know if it _____ tomorrow. If it _____, we will go to the Water City.
A. will rain; doesn't rain B. rains; will rain
C. rains; won't rain D. will rain; won't rain

() 8. The teacher asked us _____ in class.
A. not to sleep B. do not sleep C. not sleep D. not do sleep

() 9. Yesterday I saw them _____ themselves in the party.
A. to enjoy B. are enjoying C. enjoyed D. enjoy

() 10. She lived in the country _____ she was a child.
A. when B. where C. how D. why

() 11. The _____ is widely regarded as a key step to build a space station in the future.
A. walking B. spacewalk C. space suit D. astronaut

() 12. _____ is becoming more popular in our daily life.
A. Shopping online B. Shop online
C. Online D. Shop

() 13. She is a _____ worker in a hospital.
A. volunteer B. volunteer service
C. volunteer doing D. serving

() 14. _____ was discussed in the meeting.
A. Environment protection B. Environment
C. Protection D. Environment protect

() 15. I read your _____ in the newspaper yesterday.
A. advertise B. advertisement
C. advertising D. words

Ⅲ. Find out the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. Have you given up to smoke? _____
2. The teacher told them don't make so much noise. _____
3. He didn't know how to buy for her. _____
4. Mr. Wang asked Lin Tao whether did he live in Zhengzhou. _____
5. I want to know time the train leaves. _____
6. "Is it your bike or Tom's?" Mum asked. →Mum asked whom it was my bike or Tom's.____
7. "What do you think of the film?" She asked. →She asked her friend what does she thought of the film. _____
8. Did you see someone to break the window? _____
9. His wish was become a teacher. _____

10. He got up such early that he caught the first bus. _____

Ⅳ. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

Life today is much __1__ than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has __2__ problems. One of the biggest problems is __3__. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even __4__ it.

Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. Man is now slowly __5__ the whole world. The more people, the more pollution.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the __6__, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. __7__ pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us __8__ more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop factories from pouring dirty water into rivers and putting dirty __9__ into the air. Except for this, we can do many more things. For example, if there are fewer people driving, there will be __10__ pollution, too.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it.

（ ）1.	A. easier	B. easy	C. easyer	D. easiest
（ ）2.	A. old	B. new	C. much	D. little
（ ）3.	A. pollute	B. food	C. pollution	D. clothe
（ ）4.	A. have	B. get	C. eat	D. hear
（ ）5.	A. pollution	B. polluting	C. pollute	D. polluted
（ ）6.	A. home	B. field	C. world	D. moon
（ ）7.	A. Air	B. Smoke	C. Noise	D. Water
（ ）8.	A. angry	B. happy	C. bright	D. clever
（ ）9.	A. water	B. smoke	C. paper	D. noise
（ ）10.	A. more	B. much	C. less	D. worse

Ⅴ. Reading Comprehension

A

Read the following advertisement and choose the correct answer.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
THE SHOE BOX
FINAL CLEARANCE（清仓）</td></tr>
<tr><td>ALL WOMEN'S SHOES
Original（原价） Now
$ 10.00 $ 6.00
$ 10.01 to $ 17.99 $ 8.00
$ 18.00 up $ 12.00</td><td>LAST 10 DAYS
SALE HOURS DAILY
9:30 a.m.～9:00 p.m.
Sunday 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.</td><td>ALL CHILDREN'S SHOES
Original（原价） Now
$ 8.00 $ 4.00
$ 8.01 to $ 16.99 $ 6.00
$ 17.00 up $ 11.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>ALL SPORTS SHOES
Now 40% OFF</td><td>ALL SLIPPERS（拖鞋）
Now 50% OFF</td><td>MEN &WOMEN'S
COTTON SHOES
Now 50% OFF</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">FREE PARKING</td><td>LIC. NO 4536</td></tr>
</table>

（ ）1. According to the advertisement, what is the reason for the sale?

A. The store is just starting business.

B．The store is getting other kinds of shoes.

C．The store is going to stop business.

（　　）2．In the phrase “sale hours daily”, the word “daily” means: _____.

A．every day of the week

B．every day except Sunday

C．just during the daytime

（　　）3．What is the sale hours on most days at the Shoe Box?

A．11:00 a.m.～4:00 p.m.

B．9:00 a.m.～9:30 p.m.

C．9:30 a.m.～9:00 p.m.

（　　）4．“Men’s cotton shoes are 50% off.” This means _____.

A．50 cents is taken off the price

B．they are sold at half the original price

C．$ 5.00 is taken off the price

（　　）5．According to the advertisement, how much will you pay for a pair of children’s shoes that used to cost $ 16.00?

A．$ 4.00　　B．$ 6.00　　C．$ 11.00

B

Every new salesman must read the following instructions before starting work.

Instruction 1

Whenever you meet anyone at the front counter, you must greet them politely like this:

a．Can I help you?

b．What can I do for you?

c．How do you do? What can I do for you?

d．Hi, is there anything I can do for you?

Instruction 2

When a customer pays by credit card, charge card or personal check, don’t forget to ask them to sign receipt.

Instruction 3

Refund（偿还）the customer if they return the goods in perfect conditions within two days of purchase.

Instruction 4

Ask the customer to try on new clothes or shoes when they buy them. They should not try on socks or ties.

Instruction 5

Check carefully to make sure all the goods have proper labels.

Instruction 6

If something is too heavy or too large for the customer to carry home, offer to have the goods delivered.

Instruction 7

If a customer is not satisfied with the service, report to the manager at once.

（　　）1. What mustn't a salesman say to greet a customer?

A. How can I help you?

B. What can I do for you?

C. What do you want?

（　　）2. The customer must _____ his name on the receipt when he pays by credit card, charge card or personal check.

A. say　　B. read　　C. write

（　　）3. The goods a customer returns to the shop should be _____.

A. in perfect conditions　　B. in poor conditions　　C. in a nice looking

（　　）4. If the goods are too heavy or large for the customer to carry home, the salesman should _____.

A. ask the customer to carry later

B. offer to have the goods delivered

C. report to the manager

（　　）5. What is not in the instruction above?

A. The salesman tells the manager at once if a customer is not satisfied with the service.

B. The salesman checks carefully to make sure that all the goods have proper labels.

C. The salesman asks for tips when a customer is satisfied with the service.

Unit 6 Product Quality

Warming Up

1. Look at the following pictures. What are they trying to tell us?



A



B

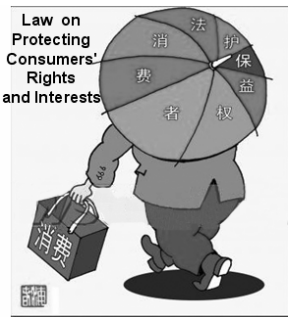


C

_____ is very important in our daily life.

2. Talk about the following pictures and complete the sentences below.







When you have bought fake goods（假冒商品）, you may dial _____.

The law, _____, protects your right as a consumer（消费者）.

The Day for comsumers all over the world is _____.

Reading

Lessons from Sanlu Event

The collapse of the Sanlu Dairy Group has left invaluable lessons for our dairy industry to

learn.



The poisonous milk powder killed at least six babies and made another 294,000 children sick due to the melamine in it. Melamine is a chemical which is often used in plastic industry. Reports suggest that it can make the milk appear rich in protein.

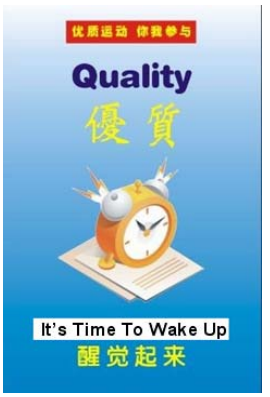
Two brothers who run a milk collection center in Shijiazhuang, Hebei province, have admitted that they added melamine to the milk that they supplied to Sanlu. Their supplies had been rejected a few times by the company and it resulted in huge losses to them. So in late 2007, they began mixing their milk with melamine to pass Sanlu's quality test.



The first Sanlu related kidney stone case was discovered in early March 2008. But it was reported that Sanlu knew about the use of melamine in its milk as early as 2005.

Parents were shocked. Sanlu was one of the country's most trusted brands — its pack came with an official seal of approval. The event has rocked Chinese food safety concern again. In 2004, at least 13 babies died in Anhui province after drinking fake milk powder.

So, the collapse of the Sanlu Group was not beyond people's expectations. What's more, two were sentenced to death and Sanlu's boss was imprisoned for life. It has also added other involved dairy producers to public concerns. What the dairy industry and market supervisors should do now urgently is to think over what they will learn from the Sanlu case.



As a famous brand in the country's dairy industry, Sanlu's growth originated from people's trust in it. However, the enterprise's use of melamine in its milk powder meant it planted the seed for its rejection by the market from the very beginning. So quality is the root for the survival of an enterprise.

Notes to the Text

1. The collapse of the Sanlu Dairy Group has left invaluable lessons for our dairy industry to learn. 三鹿乳业集团的倒闭给我们的乳制品行业留下许多需要汲取的惨痛教训。

谓语动词 has left 为现在完成时，强调对现在造成的影响。lesson“教训”。又如：This was a good lesson for me. 这对我是个很好的教训。

2. Two brothers…have admitted that they added melamine to the milk that they supplied to Sanlu. 兄弟二人承认他们在供往三鹿的奶里添加了三聚氰胺。

that they supplied to Sanlu 是由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 the milk，其中 that 在从句中做宾语，可省略。又如：This is the book that my father gave me．这是我爸爸给我的书。

add…to…“往……添加……”。If the coffee is too strong, add some sugar to it．如果咖啡太浓的话，往里面加点糖。

3．Their supplies had been rejected a few times by the company and it resulted in huge losses to them．So in late 2007, they began mixing their milk with melamine to pass Sanlu's quality test．在几次供应被拒，导致巨大损失后，2007 年的后半年，他们开始往牛奶里添加三聚氰胺以求通过三鹿的质量检验。

result in“招致，导致”。又如：His carelessness resulted in great losses to us．他的疏忽给我们造成巨大损失。

4．So, the collapse of the Sanlu Group was not beyond people's expectations．因此，三鹿集团的倒闭在人们的意料之中。

beyond one's expectations“出乎某人的意料，不在某人意料之中”。又如：This is totally beyond my expectations．这完全出乎我的意料。

5．What's more, two were sentenced to death and Sanlu's boss was imprisoned for life．此外，两人被判死刑，三鹿的总裁被判终身监禁。

be sentenced to death“被判死刑”。又如：He was sentenced to death because of murder．他因谋杀被判死刑。

what's more“此外，还有，更有甚者”。又如：He is very clever．What's more, he studies very hard．他很聪明，此外，他学习也很努力。

6．What the dairy industry and market supervisors should do now urgently is to think over what they will learn from the Sanlu case．乳制品行业和市场监管部门的当务之急是认真思考他们将从三鹿案例中学到什么。

本句的基本结构为主系表结构。What the dairy industry and market supervisors should do now urgently 是由 what 引导的主语从句。to think over 不定式作表语。what they will learn from the Sanlu case 作 think over 的宾语。

7．As a famous brand in the country's dairy industry, Sanlu's growth originated from people's trust in it．作为国家乳制品行业一个著名的品牌，三鹿的壮大源自人们对它的信任。

as“作为”。又如：As a student, you must study hard．作为一个学生，你必须努力学习。

originate from“来自，源自”。又如：Their hatred originates from that quarrel．他们的怨恨源自那次吵架。

8．However, the enterprise's use of melamine in its milk powder meant it planted the seed for its rejection by the market from the very beginning．然而，该企业在它的奶粉里添加三聚氰胺意味着它在刚开始的时候就埋下了要被市场抛弃的种子。

plant the seed for…“为……埋下种子”。又如：His hard work planted the seed for his success．他的努力为成功埋下了种子。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Read the text and complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

1）The collapse of the Sanlu Dairy Group has left _____ for us to learn.

2）The brothers have admitted that they added melamine _____ that they supplied to Sanlu.

3）The brothers began mixing their milk with melamine to _____ after their supplies were rejected a few times and resulted in _____.

4）Sanlu was one of _____——its pack came with an official seal of approval.

5）The collapse of the Sanlu Group was not _____.

6）What the dairy industry and market supervisors should do now urgently is to think over _____ from the Sanlu case.

7）As a famous brand in the country's dairy industry, Sanlu's growth originated from _____ in it.

8）The enterprise's use of melamine in its milk powder meant it _____ by the market from the very beginning.

Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

at least	mix…with…	due to	result in	beyond one's expectations
what's more	be sentenced to	originate from	add…to…	

1）You will easily get drunk if you _____ beer _____ wine.

2）His carelessness _____ great losses to us.

3）I failed in the English test. This was _____.

4）_____ 90,000 people died during the earthquake.

5）The criminal（罪犯）_____ death by law.

6）The team's success was mainly _____ her efforts.

7）He can't come tomorrow. He is in England. _____, he is badly ill.

8）Please _____ some sugar _____ my coffee.

9）His confidence _____ his ability（能力）.

2. Rearrange the words into a correct sentence.

Example:

at least The killed powder milk six babies poisonous

The poisonous milk powder killed at least six babies.

1）invaluable to This learn for left lessons has us

2）in Shijiangzhuang run Two collection brothers center milk a

3）often in industry plastic Melamine is used

4）discovered was first The in March case 2008

5）most one It of brands country's was the trusted

Integrating Skills

Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

1．In the classroom



Student A: Something must be wrong with the _____we had just now.

Student B: What's the matter?

Student A: I feel very _____.

2．In a supermarket



Customer: What do you mean you won't accept the money?

Cashier: Well, sir, I'm afraid it's counterfeit（假币）——look, it's _____.

3．In the office

A: Hi, you look really down this morning.

B: Well, I have just tried to install（安装）new software, but now my computer _____.



A: So where did you get the software?

B: I bought it from a man on the street. It was really _____.

A: It is probably fake software.

Speaking

Complaining and Blaming（投诉与责备）

Some useful expressions:

When you buy fake or low quality goods, you may say: I want to/I'd like to speak to … I bought …, but it doesn't work! The product you sold me is of low quality. I am very upset to find that... I want a replacement of it. I hope you will make sure…	

Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner. The above expressions may help you.

Model:

Customer: Hi, may I speak to your Sales Manager?

Manager: This is Johnson, Sales Manager of the company. Can I help you?

Customer: Well, Mr. Johnson. We bought a new typewriter yesterday but now it doesn't work well. The machine you sold us was of low quality. I want a replacement of it.

Manager: Oh, I'm sorry about that. Well, I'll send someone to repair it immediately. If it still doesn't work, we will replace it for you. What do you think?

Customer: All right. My address is 7 Huanghe Road, Zhengzhou.

Manager: Good. I will send someone ASAP (as soon as possible).

Customer: I hope you can make sure it won't happen again.

Practice: Suppose that you bought a book the other day. But you found there were some missing pages in it. Following the above model, make a similar dialogue.

Writing

投 诉 信

投诉信（Letter of Complaints）是指当消费者的合法权益受到侵害时，消费者向有关部门说明事实，提出问题并希望问题得到合理解决的信件。投诉信的核心是对所投诉的问题要实事求是地阐述清楚，要求语言准确，表达清晰，并明确提出解决问题的方法。

投诉信，作为书信的一种，其格式与英文书信一致，由称呼（Salution）、主体（Body）、结尾（Conclusion）组成（详见第 1 册）。但是，在写投诉信时，一定要将下列三点描述清楚，以便问题能够得到有效解决：

1. 具体投诉内容。
2. 对你造成的不便或损失。
3. 你所希望的解决方法。

Model:

Suppose that you ordered a dress on line last week but later found the shopper sent you a bad one. Write to require a replacement.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received the dress that I ordered from your shop, but I found a worrying problem: there is a hole on the collar. I can't believe my eyes! I just can't wear it. I'm returning it with this letter and hope to receive a replacement ASAP, or else, I'll demand repayment.

I hope that my problem will get your immediate consideration（考虑）.

Yours sincerely,

Linda

Practice: Follow the model and write a letter of complaints.

Suppose that you ordered an MP3 but later found a worrying problem. Write a letter of complaints to describe the matter and require a replacement.

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Li Ming

Grammar

定 语 从 句

定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句，其作用是作定语，一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面。引导定语从句的关系词如下。

Ⅰ．关系代词

关系代词可以代替先行词（被定语从句修饰的词），指人或物，并在从句中起主语、宾语和定语等作用。

	代替人	代替物	代替人或物
主语	who	which	that
宾语	whom	which	that
定语	whose	whose(of which)	

The boys who are playing football are from Class One. 操场上打篮球的男生来自一班。（先行词是 the boys，关系代词 who 在句中作主语，不可省略。）

The book that I bought yesterday is quite interesting. 我昨天买的书相当有意思。（先行词是 the book，关系代词 that 在句中作宾语，可省略。）

Is there anyone here whose name is Linda? 这儿有叫琳达的吗？（先行词是 anyone，关系代词 whose 在句中作定语，不可省略。）

一般情况下，关系代词 that 和 which 可以互用。但有时只能用 that。如：

1）先行词为不定代词 something, anything, everything, nothing, any, little, one, few, much, all, none 等词。

There isn't much that I can do. 我能做的不多。

2）当先行词是形容词最高级或者被形容词的最高级修饰时。

This is the best book that I have ever read. 这是我读过的最好的书。

3）当先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

He is the first person that I want to see. 他是我最想见到的人。

4）当先行词被 the very, the only 等词修饰时。

Is this the very museum that you visited yesterday? 这是你昨天参观的那个博物馆吗？

Now, he is the only person that I can trust. 现在，他是我唯一可以信任的人。

注：关系代词紧跟介词，作介词宾语时，不能用 that，只能用 which 或 whom。

The book from which I got a lot of useful information was written by a famous professor. 那本让我受益匪浅的书是由一个著名的教授写的。

Ⅱ. 关系副词

定语从句可以由关系副词 when, where, why 引导。在从句中担当一定的句子成分，见下表：

关系副词	被代替的先行词	在从句中的作用
when=(at/on/in/during which)	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where(=in/on/at which)	表示地点场合等的名词	地点状语
why(=for which)	reason	原因状语

This is the house where (in which) I lived ten years ago. 这是我十年前住过的房子。

This is the bridge where (on which) you took photos. 这是你在上面照相的那座桥。

I still remember the day when (on which) I joined the Youth League. 我仍然记得我入团的那一天。

The reason why (for which) he missed the train was that he got up late. 他没赶上火车的原因是起晚了。

Practice of Grammar

（　　）1）The place _____ interested me most was the Children's Palace.

A. which　　B. where　　C. what　　D. in which

（　　）2）Do you know the man _____?

A. whom I spoke　　B. to who spoke　　C. I spoke to　　D. that I spoke

（　　）3）This is the hotel _____last month.

A. which they stayed　　B. at that they stayed

C. where they stayed at　　D. where they stayed

（　　）4）Do you know the year _____ the Chinese Communist Party was founded?

A. which　　B. that　　C. when　　D. on which

（　　）5）That is the day _____ I'll never forget.

A. which　　B. on which　　C. in which　　D. when

（　　）6）John is the very person _____ you can trust.

A．which　　B．who　　C．that　　D．whose

（　　）7）This is one of the best films _____.

A．that have been shown this year　　B．that have shown

C．that has been shown this year　　D．that you talked

（　　）8）The reason _____ he was sleepy was that he played computer game all night long.

A．why　　B．where　　C．when　　D．how

（　　）9）He said something _____ I didn't understand.

A．which　　B．what　　C．to which　　D．that

（　　）10）Is there anyone in your class _____ family is in the country?

A．who　　B．who's　　C．which　　D．whose



New Words and Expressions

quality /ˈkwɒlɪtɪ/ *n*．质量，品质

fake /feɪk/ *adj*．假的

n．假货，欺骗

consumer /kənˈsjuːmə/ *n*．消费者

event /ɪˈvent/ *n*．事件，事变

collapse /kəˈlæps/ *n. & vi*．倒塌，崩溃

dairy /ˈdeərɪ/ *n*．奶制品，牛奶场

group /gruːp/ *n*.（公司）集团，团体，群

invaluable /ɪnˈvæljuəbl/ *adj*．无价的

poisonous /ˈpɔɪzənəs/ *adj*．有毒的

powder /ˈpaʊdə/ *n*．粉，粉末

due to．由于，应归于

melamine /ˈmeləmiːn/ *n*．[化]三聚氰胺

chemical /ˈkemɪkəl/ *n*．化学制品，化学药品

adj．化学的

plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ *adj*．塑胶的

n．塑胶，塑料制品

protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/ *n*．［生化］蛋白质

admit /ədˈmɪt/ *v*．承认

add /æd/ *vt*．增加，添加

supply /səˈplaɪ/ *n*．供应品，供给

vt．供给，提供

reject /rɪˈdʒekt/ *vt*．拒绝，抵制

rejection /rɪˈdʒekʃən/ *n*．拒绝

result in 导致

mix ... with … 把……和……混合

related /□✋▯●ℳ✋♦✋♎/ *adj*. 有关系的
kidney /▯&✋♎■✋/ *n*. 肾
case /&ℳ✋♦/ *n*. 病例，事件，案例
discover /♎✋♦▯&✈❖☜/ *vt*. 发现，发觉
shock /☞☝&/ *vt*. 使震惊
n. 打击
trust /♦□✈♦♦/ *vt*. 信任，信赖
n. (～ in) 信任，信赖
pack /■✌&/ *n*. 包裹，包装
seal /♦♓💻●/ *n*. 封条，印，图章
vt. 封，密封
approval /☜▯■□◆💻❖☜●/ *n*. 赞成，承认
rock /□□&/ *vt*. 使动摇
n. 岩石，石头，摇动
beyond /♌✋▯♐□■♎ / *prep*. 在(到)...较远的一边，超过，那一边
expectation /📠ℳ&♦□ℳ&▯♦ℳ✋☞☜■/ *n*. 期待，预料，指望
sentence /▯♦ℳ■◆☜■♦/ *vt*. 宣判，判决
n. 句子，判决，宣判
imprison /✋❍▯□□♓⌘■/ *vt*. 监禁，关押
involved /✋■▯❖□●❖♎/ *adj*. 有关的
producer /■□☜▯♎♐◆💻♦☜/ *n*. 生产者，制造商
supervisor /▯♦♐◆💻■☜❖♋✋⌘☜/ *n*. 监督人，管理人
urgently /▯♉💻♎✞☜■◆●✋/ *adv*. 紧急地，迫切地
originate /☜▯□✋♎✞✋■ℳ✋♦/ *vi*. 起源，发生
originate from 发源于
enterprise /▯ℳ■◆☜■□♋✋⌘/ *n*. 企业，事业
root /□◆💻♦/ *n*. 根本，根，根源
survial /♦☜▯❖♋✋❖☜●/ *n*. 生存，幸存



Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

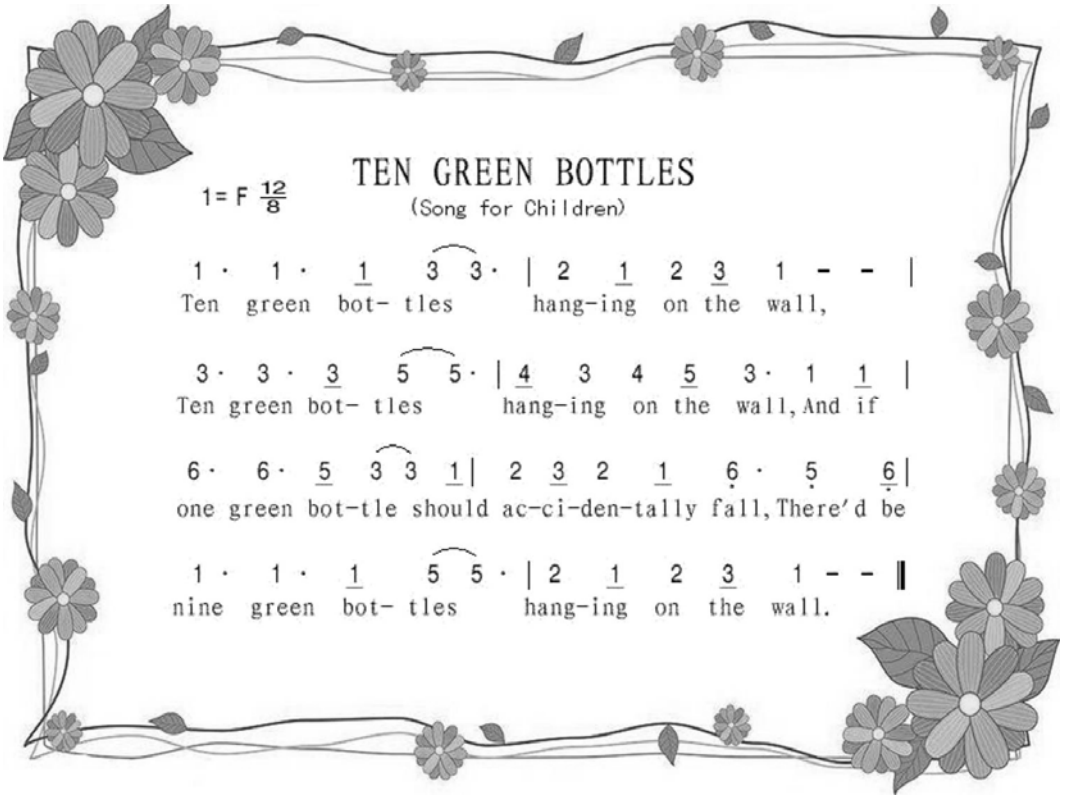
◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

About Quality

1. Today's quality, future's market. 今日的质量，明日的市场
2. Quality——starting point for value and respect. 质量——价值与尊严的起点
3. Strive for brilliance; only quality can make it. 铸造辉煌，唯有质量

An English Song



Unit 7 Health

Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and talk about them with your partner.



1. eating fruit and vegetables



2. eating fast food



3. running



4. doing exercises



5. drinking beer



6. smoking

_____,_____and_____are good for our health.
_____,_____or_____is harmful to our health.

Reading

Smoking and Health

In some countries, people can't smoke on trains any more and they can't smoke in the places where they work. Hospitals and department stores are also becoming smoke-free. Some businesses now say that no one can smoke cigarettes in any of their offices. Some governments have banned

smoking in all public places. It won't be very long until smoking is not allowed anywhere in public places.



For some people, smoking has become a daily habit. They believe that smoking can make them happy and help them relax. Some young people even think that smoking is cool, and is a fashion of the day. These ideas are foolish and wrong.

Smoking is harmful not only to our health but also to the environment. It damages nearly every organ in the human body. It is linked to at least 15 different cancers, and accounts for some 30% of all cancer deaths. It is a major cause of lung cancer and mouth cancer. When a person smokes, people around him are forced to breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. Smoking affects non-smokers more than it does to smokers. Passive smokers are easier to get ill than smokers. So, many non-smokers are against smoking and more and more people do not like to stay in a place where somebody is smoking.



Smoking also has many other bad effects. Burning cigarette ends may cause fires. And cigarette ends here and there make the place dirty. Those who smoke have to spend a lot of money on cigarettes. If they stop smoking, they can save the money for other purposes.

Nowadays, there is an anti-smoking movement all over the world. In China, many cities have passed laws to stop smoking in public areas, such as buses, cinemas, schools and office buildings. In places where people may not smoke there is always a sign. The sign says "Thank you for not smoking", which means "Smoking is not allowed here!"

Notes to the Text

1. In some countries, people can't smoke on trains any more and they can't smoke in the places where they work. 在一些国家，人们再也不能在火车上抽烟了，也不能在他们上班的地方抽烟了。

not…any more = no more "不再……"。又如：He is not young any more. / He is no more young. 他不再年轻。

where they work 定语从句，修饰 the places。

2. It won't be very long until smoking is not allowed anywhere in public places. 不用多久，在任何公共场所都不准吸烟了。

It won't be very long until…"用不了多久……"。又如：It won't be very long until he lives on himself. 用不了多久他就会靠他自己生活。

not…until… "直到……才……"。又如：I didn't leave until he came. 直到他来我才离开。

3. They believe that smoking can make them happy and help them relax. 他们认为吸烟能使他们快乐，帮助他们放松。

make … happy "使……快乐"，make + *n./pron.* +*adj.* "使……处于……(状态)"。又如：

Doing exercises makes you strong. 做操使你健壮。

help them relax“帮助他们放松”。relax 前省略了“to”，这里的“to”可省也可以不省。又如：Mary often helps her mother take care of her little sister. 玛丽经常帮助妈妈照看小妹妹。

4．Smoking is harmful not only to our health but also to the environment. 吸烟不仅对我们的身体有害，而且对环境也有害。

be harmful to…“对……有害”。又如： It is harmful to your health to drink too much. 喝酒过量对你的身体有害。

5．It is linked to at least 15 different cancers, and accounts for some 30% of all cancer deaths. 它至少与 15 种不同的癌症有关，占所有癌症死亡人数的 30%。

be linked to…“和……有联系的，和……相关联的”。又如：His poor health is linked to his diet（饮食）. 他身体不好与他的饮食有关。

account for…“占……”。又如：Boys account for 60% of the students in our school. 在我们学校男生占学生总人数的 60%。

6．When a person smokes, people around him are forced to breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. 当一个人吸烟时，周围的人也被迫吸入烟雾，成为被动吸烟者。

be forced to… “被迫……”。 又如：He is forced to stay at home and do his homework on weekends. 周末他被迫待在家里做作业。

7. And cigarette ends here and there make the place dirty. 遍地的烟头使地面很脏。

here and there “到处，各处”。又如：It’s spring again, and we can see flowers here and there. 又到春天了，到处都可以看到鲜花。

8．Those who smoke have to spend a lot of money on cigarettes. 吸烟的人得花很多钱买烟。

who smoke 定语从句，修饰 Those，此处只能用 who。

9．In places where people may not smoke there is always a sign. 在不能吸烟的地方总有一个标志。

where people may not smoke 关系副词 where 引导的定语从句，修饰 places。

10．The sign says “Thank you for not smoking”, which means “Smoking is not allowed here!” 标牌上写的是“感谢你不抽烟”，这句话的意思是“这儿不允许抽烟。”

which means “Smoking is not allowed here!” 非限定性定语从句，关系代词只能用 which。



Post-Reading

Ⅰ．Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1）In some countries, where can’t people smoke?

2）What does smoking do to our body?

3）How many cancers is smoking linked to?

4）When a person smokes, who are forced to breathe in the smoke?

5）Is there any law passed in China to stop smoking?

II. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

pass laws	not…any more	account for	be harmful to	be forced to
be linked to	here and there	breathe	be against	not…until…

1）In our country, the government _____ to protect women and children.

2）He works in a company now. He _____ ask his parents for money _____.

3）We _____ leave _____ the rain stopped.

4）Girls _____ 56% of the students in our school.

5）Smoking _____ our health.

6）Lin Li _____ finish her homework before going to bed by her parents every day.

7）Some smokers _____ the law of banning smoking in all public places.

8）John's poor health _____ his bad eating habit.

9）Come out and _____ some fresh air.

10）On Sundays, you can see people _____ in the park.

2. Complete the following passage with the words and expressions in the text.

Smoking is very ____1）____to our health. It ____2）____almost every organ in our bodies. It ____3）____ at least 15 different cancers, and ____4）____some 30% of all cancer deaths. It is a major____5）____of lung cancer and mouth cancer. When a person smokes, people around him____6）____breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. Smoking affects non-smokers more than it does to smokers. Passive smokers are easier to get ill than ____7）____. That's why more and more non-smokers ____8）____ smoking.

Integrating Skills

Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.



At the clinic

Doctor: May I help you?

Julia: Yes. I've got a headache（头疼）and a bad cough（咳嗽）.

Doctor: ____1____ have you been like this**?**

Julia: For ____2____.

Doctor: Do you sneeze（打喷嚏）?

Julia: Yes, a lot.

Doctor: I think you've got ___3___. There's a lot of it going around recently.

Julia: What should I do then?

Doctor: Don't worry. Let me examine（检查）you… Well your ___4___ sound all right. I'll give you some medicine（药）. Take the medicine three times a day. Stay in bed for a couple of days and drink ___5___. You'll be better soon.

Julia: Thank you, doctor.



Speaking

Giving Advice and Making Suggestions（劝告和建议）

Some useful expressions:

Would you like / love (to do)...? 你想要(做)……吗?
Shall I / we do …? 我(我们)做……好吗?
Let's do ... 咱们做……吧。
主语+had('d) better (not) do ... 某人最好(不要)做某事。
Why not do ...? 为什么不……?
Why don't you / we do ...? 为什么不……?
What / How about (doing) ...? ……怎么样?

Follow the model and make dialogues with your partner according to the situations given.

Model：

A: Would you like to go to see a film with me this evening?

B: I'd like to. But I have to finish my homework first. By the way, What's on?

A: The Spiderman（蜘蛛侠）.

B: Why don't we go to see it this weekend?

A: This weekend? OK.

Situation 1：Your partner suggests going swimming on a warm spring day. You advise him not to do so, because it is still cold.



A: _____（建议星期天去游泳）

B: _____（认为天凉,不想去游泳）

A: _____（问去踢足球怎样）

B: _____（表示同意）

Situation 2：You often sleep with the light on. Your partner advises you to turn off all the lights before you go to bed, because it is harmful to your health.



A: Why don't you _____（关灯）at night?

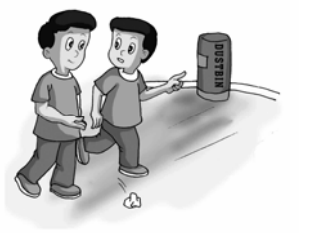
B: I am used to it.

A: _____(告诉他那对健康有害)

B: _____（表示同意）

Situation 3：**You see your friend throw waste paper on the ground.**

You advise him to throw it into the dustbin.



A: _____（劝他不要把纸扔到地上）

B: _____（表示歉意）

A: _____（建议把废纸扔到垃圾箱里）

B: _____（表示同意）

Writing

调 查 问 卷

调查问卷是进行社会调查时收集数据的一种手段。调查问卷一般包括以下四个部分：标题、导语、正文和结束语。

1. 标题：问卷的标题是对调查主题的概括。英文中常用 QUESTIONNAIRE 作为标题。

2. 导语：主要是对调查目的、意义及填表要求做出说明，导语部分文字须简明易懂，能激发被调查者的兴趣。

3. 正文：将调查的若干问题及相应的选择项目进行有序排列，要求被调查者做出回答。

4. 结束语：一般是向被调查者的合作表示感谢的一段话。结束语要简短明了，有的问卷也可以省略。

Model：

QUESTIONNAIRE

To better understand the students' ideas about smoking and to help the students who smoke to give up smoking, I would be grateful if you'd complete the following questionnaire.

Name: _____ age: _____ Class: _____

Do you know smoking is harmful to your health? _____(Yes/No)

How many students are there in your class?_____

How many of them smoke?_____

Is there any girl in your class who smokes? _____ (Yes/No)

Do you smoke?_____ (Yes/No)

When did you begin to smoke? _____

Do you want to give up smoking? _____(Yes/No)

How do you think about smoking?

Thank you for your cooperation!

Exercise: 根据以下信息编制一份有关学生上网吧情况的调查问卷。

(Questionnaire); Have you ever been to a net bar?

How often do you go to the net bar? (once a week, twice a week, more than twice a week, every day)

How long did you stay there each time? (less than one hour, one or two hours, the whole night)

What do you do there? (surfing the internet, shopping online, seeing movies, chatting, playing games, others)

What do you think about going to the net bar? (good, bad)

Give your idea about net bar.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Grammar

动词的-ing形式（一）

动词的-ing 形式属于非谓语动词，由动词原形+ing 构成，可以在句中起名词、形容词或副词的作用，可以单独或以短语的形式作主语、表语、宾语等。

Ⅰ．作主语

1）动词的-ing 形式作主语放在句首。

Being happy is good for your health. 快乐对健康有益。

Swimming is a popular sport in summer. 游泳是夏季人们喜爱的一项运动。

2）动词的-ing 形式作主语时，用 it 作形式主语。

It is nice meeting you here . 在这儿遇见你真好。

It’s pleasant sitting here. 坐在这里令人愉快。

Ⅱ．作表语

My favorite sport is playing table tennis. 我最喜爱的运动是打乒乓球。

Her job is looking after babies. 她的工作是照看婴儿。

III．作宾语

1）作动词宾语

He enjoys working at home. 他喜欢在家里工作。

Have you finished doing your homework? 你做完作业了吗？

I don't like eating out. 我不喜欢到外边吃饭。

Would you mind opening the window? 请把窗户打开，好吗？

2）作介词宾语

Are you interested in playing football? 你对踢足球感兴趣吗？

John is thinking about buying a new mobile phone. 约翰在考虑买一部新手机。

Before going to bed, you should turn off the light. 睡觉之前你应该把灯关掉。

IV．动词-ing形式的复合结构

1）动词-ing 形式前可以加物主代词。如：

I don't like his visiting me so often. 我不喜欢他经常来看我。

Do you mind my asking you a question? 你不介意我问你个问题吧？

2）在口语中常用人称代词的宾格和动词的-ing 形式一起作宾语。如：

I don't like him saying that. 他那样说话我很不高兴。

Do you mind me opening the door? 我把门打开，你不介意吧？



Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer.

（ ）1）Taking pictures _____ very interesting.

A．is B．are C．to be D．be

（ ）2）Before he came, I'd finished _____ the whole book.

A．to read B．to have read C．reading D．read

（ ）3）I always enjoy _____ to popular music at night.

A．to listen B．listening

C．that I can listen D．if I can listen

（ ）4）I hope you don't mind _____ at your newspaper.

A．I look B．my looking C．I looking D．my to look

（ ）5）It is no good _____ in class.

A．slept B．sleep C．to sleep D．sleeping

（ ）6）The news is _____.

A．exciting B．excited C．to excite D．excite

（ ）7）She went out without _____ good-bye to us.

A．say B．to say C．saying D．being said

（ ）8）The heavy rain kept us _____ for two hours.

A．wait　　B．waited　　C．waiting　　D．to wait

（　　）9）I found a dog _____ around the square.

A．to run　　B．run　　C．ran　　D．running

（　　）10）After _____ the painting, he went out to play.

A．finishing　B．has finished　C．finishes　　D．finished

New Words and Expressions

smoke /smouk/ *n.* 抽烟，烟

v. 吸烟，冒烟

public /'pʌblik/ *adj.* 公共的，公立的

n. 公众，民众

department /di'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 部门

department stores 百货商店

smoke-free 无烟的，禁止吸烟的（地点）

business /'biznis/ *n.* 企业，商业

cigarette /ˌsigə'ret/ *n.* 香烟

government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府

ban /bæn/ *n.* 禁令

v. 禁止

daily /'deili/ *adj.* 每日的

adv. 每日，天天

habit /'hæbit/ *n.* 习惯

relax /ri'læks/ *v.* 放松

fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 流行，时尚

harmful /'hɑ:mful/ *adj.* 有害的

be harmful to 对……有害

nearly /'niəli/ *adv.*几乎，差不多

organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* 器官

link /liŋk/ *v.* 链接，联系

n. 环节，联系

be linked to 与……有关， 与……有关联

cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症

account /ə'kaunt/ *v.* 叙述，解释

n. 账户

account for 占……

cause /kɔ:z/ *n.* 原因

v. 引起，导致

lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺

force // *v.* 强迫

n. 力量

be forced to 被迫……

breathe // *v.* 呼吸

passive // *adj.* 被动的，消极的

smoker // *n.*吸烟者

affect // *v.* 影响，作用

non-smoker *n.* 不抽烟的人

be against 反对

burn // *v.* 燃烧，烧着，灼伤

n. 烧伤，灼伤

here and there 到处， 各处

purpose // *n* .目的，意图

movement // *n.* 活动，运动

law // *n.* 法律

sign / *n.* 告示，牌示

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you have also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

Health is happiness. 健康就是幸福。
Health is better than wealth. 健康胜过财富。
A close mouth catches no flies. 病从口入。
A merry heart goes all the way. 心旷神怡，事事顺利。
An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一苹果，不用请医生。
Content is better than riches. 知足者常乐。
Good medicine for health tastes bitter to the mouth. 良药苦口利于病。

An English Song

THIS IS THE WAY

(Song for Children)

1= G $\frac{6}{8}$

	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1 ·	2	2	2 ·						
1.	This	is	the	way	we	wash	our	face,	wash	our	face,						
2.	This	is	the	way	we	clean	our	teeth,	clean	oue	teeth,						
3.	This	is	the	way	we	comb	our	hair,	comb	our	hair,						
4.	This	is	the	way	we	eat	our	breakfast,	eat	our	breakfast,						
5.	This	is	the	way	we	wash	the	dishes,	wash	the	dishes,						
6.	This	is	the	way	we	sweep	the	floor,	sweep	the	floor,						
7.	This	is	the	way	we	drink	our	milk,	drink	our	milk,						

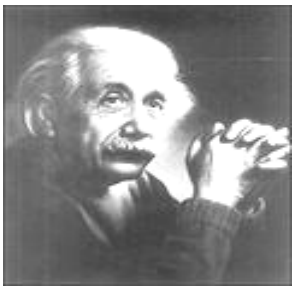
	7	6	5 ·	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	1					
	wash	our	face,	This	is	the	way	we	wash	our	face,	At					
	clean	oue	teeth,	This	is	the	way	we	clean	our	teeth,	At					
	comb	our	hair,	This	is	the	way	we	comb	our	hair,	At					
	eat	our	breakfast,	This	is	the	way	we	eat	our	breakfast,	At					
	wash	the	dishes,	This	is	the	way	we	wash	the	dishes,	At					
	sweep	the	floor,	This	is	the	way	we	sweep	the	floor,	At					
	drink	our	milk,	This	is	the	way	we	drink	our	milk,	At					

	2	2	2	5	6	7	1 ·	1	0								
	seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	eight	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	nine	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	ten	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											
	eleven	o'clock	in	the	morn	– ing.											

Unit 8 Famous People

Warming Up

Look at the following pictures. Do you know who he is/was? How much do you know about each of them?



Albert Einstein



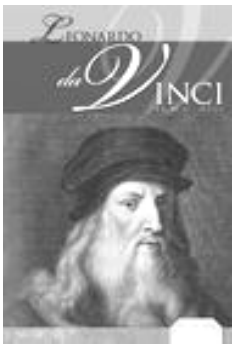
Abraham Lincoln



Ludwig van Beethoven



Thomas Edison



Leonardo da Vinci



Bill Gates

scientist	president	inventor	artist	musician	founder of Microsoft

Model:

Albert Einstein was a famous scientist.

Exercise:

_____was/is a(n） _____.

Reading

"Everything Is Possible If You Can Just Believe"



Natalie du Toit was born in a middle class family in Cape Town in South Africa on January 29, 1984. Her mother is a receptionist and her father is a headwaiter. She is a very determined girl and she likes swimming very much. She works very hard on everything she does.

By the time she was a teenager, she had set several age group records in national games. At 16, she nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events. In people's eyes, the 2004 Athens Olympics could become her playground. But in 2001, all those plans suddenly changed. An accident happened to her. She was knocked down by a truck while she was on her way to school on her motorcycle. The doctors attempted to save her leg, but failed. They amputated through the left knee and inserted a metal rod into her broken leg.

"I remember asking my mom, 'When are they going to amputate?' " Du Toit recalled. "My mom's answer was that they already had." The next day she got out of bed. Life was calling. The pool was calling. "I just wanted to get back to life again——swimming four hours a day, and I wanted to be able to walk again so that I would be able to do things by myself," she said. Her teammates visited her in the hospital. They tried to comfort her. She liked the visits, but couldn't handle the pity. So she would pull back the sheets to shock them with her half leg. Several nearly fainted. This wasn't an angry move, but a brave one in the face of misfortune.

Now Natalie du Toit is one of the world's fastest distance swimmers, and the only amputee to qualify for the Olympic Games. Less than two years after the accident, she qualified for the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the 2002 Commonwealth Games, marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition.

That day, Du Toit wasn't close to winning. But that hardly mattered. She was named outstanding athlete of the Games, beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record. Although her body and events have changed, her goals haven't. "I have always had a dream to take part in the Olympic Games, and losing my leg didn't change anything," she said. And indeed she took part in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. Though she didn't win, she inspired the Olympic debut.

Notes to the Text

1. Natalie du Toit was born in a middle class family in Cape Town in South Africa on January 29, 1984. 娜塔莉·杜 1984 年 1 月 29 日出生于南非开普敦的一个中产阶级家庭。

a middle class"中产阶级"。又如：the lower class"下层"，the upper class "上层"。

2. She is a very determined girl and she likes swimming very much. 她是一个坚强的女孩，她非常喜欢游泳。

like 后可跟动词-ing 形式，也可以跟不定式。又如：He likes listening /to listen to music. 他喜欢听音乐。

3. She works very hard on everything she does. 她做什么都很努力。

work hard on… “努力做……”。又如：She works very hard on math. 她努力学数学。

she does 定语从句，修饰 everything，省略关系代词 that。

4. By the time she was a teenager, she had set several age group records in national games. 到她十几岁时，她已创立几项年龄组国家记录。

by the time…“到……时”。又如：By the time I got to the railway station, the train had left. 我到达火车站时，火车已经开了。

5. In people's eyes, the 2004 Athens Olympics could become her playground. 在人们看来，2004 年雅典奥运会会成为她的舞台。

in one's eyes “在……看来” 。又如：In Natalie Du Toit's eyes, nothing is impossible. 在娜塔莉·杜看来，没有什么是不可能的。

6. At 16, she nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events. 16 岁的时候，她几乎取得了参加 2000 年悉尼奥运会三个比赛项目的资格。

qualify for… “有……的资格，(使)有资格担任……”。又如：You must qualify yourself for the post. 你必须使自己有资格胜任这个职位。

7. She was knocked down by a truck while she was on her way to school on her motorcycle.她在骑摩托车上学的路上，被一辆卡车撞倒了。

knock down “撞倒” (= knock over)。又如：A car knocked him down when he was crossing the street. 他过马路时，被一辆汽车撞倒了。

8. The doctors attempted to save her leg，but failed. 医生们试图挽救她的腿，但是失败了。

attempt to“试图，企图”。又如：The thief attempted to steal my money, but failed. 那个小偷企图偷我的钱，但失败了。

9. So she would pull back the sheets to shock them with her half leg. 于是她拉起床单，露出半条腿吓他们。

shock…with…“用……吓……”。又如：Tom shocked his classmates with a snake. 汤姆拿蛇吓他的同学们。

10. This wasn't an angry move, but a brave one in the face of misfortune. 这不是愤怒的举动，而是在面对不幸时（所表现出来的）勇敢行为。

in the face of “在……面前”。又如：He never loses heart in the face of difficulties. 他在困难面前从不灰心。

11. Less than two years after the accident, she qualified for the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the 2002 Commonwealth Games, marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition. 事故后不到两年，她取得了参加 2002 年英联邦运动会 800 米自由泳决赛的资格，这是现代史上残疾运动员首次参加健全人国际游泳比赛。

marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition，动词的-ing 形式短语，作状语。

12. That day, Du Toit wasn't close to winning. 那一天，杜离获得奖牌还有一定差距。

be close to…“接近……，靠近……”。又如：Her home is close to her company. 她家离她的公司很近。

13. But that hardly mattered. She was named outstanding athlete of the Games, beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record. 但是，那几乎无关紧要。她击败了曾赢得六枚金牌、一块银牌，并创造过一项新的世界纪录的奥西·拉·索谱，被授予杰出运动员（荣誉称号）。

beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record， 动词的-ing 形式短语，作状语。who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record，非限定性定语从句，修饰 Aussie La Thorpe。

14. “I have always had a dream to take part in the Olympic Games, and losing my leg didn't change anything,” she says. “我一直梦想参加奥林匹克运动会，失去了我的腿并没有使我的梦想有任何改变。”她说。

to take part in an Olympic Games 不定式短语，作定语，修饰 dream。

losing my leg 动词的-ing 形式短语，作主语。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are True(T）or False(F）according to the text.

（　　）1）Natalie Du Toit was born in a lower class family in 1984.

（　　）2）She nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events.

（　　）3）In 2001, She had an accident and had her leg amputated.

（　　）4）In 2002, she took part in the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the Commonwealth Games.

（　　）5）She was named outstanding athlete of the 2002 Commonwealth Games, because she won.

（　　）6）Her dream was to take part in the Olympic Games.

（　　）7）Her dream came true in 2008.

（　　）8）Natalie was the first amputee to attend the able-bodied international swimming games.

II. Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

qualify…for	knock down	by the time	on one's way	insert…into
set… record	be close to	attempt to	in the face of	in one's eyes

1）She _____ the key _____ the lock.

2）He _____ a new world _____ in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

3）_____ I got there, they had already left.

4）He _____ copy other's answers in the exam, but was stopped by the teacher.

5）What will you do _____ difficulties?

6）Everyone says she is a nice girl. She is a nice girl _____.

7）This training will _____ her _____ teaching.

8）She was _____ by a car when crossing the street.

9）She met an old friend _____ to work.

10）Our school _____ the shopping mall. It takes only five minutes to get there on foot.



Integrating Skills



Listening

Please listen to the tape and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Tom: What's the _____, Rose? Have you got a problem?

Rose: Yeah, I get a chance to have another job, but I don't know what to do.

Tom: If that one is _____, then take it. That's my advice.

Rose: It's not so simple, Tom. I like my job very much, and people in my _____ are kind to me.

Tom: What about the pay? Can you get _____?

Rose: Yes, the _____ is better. If I take this job, I can get more money. What should I do?

Tom: Rose, you must decide for yourself. If you decide not to take it, I'd like to have a try.



Speaking

Expressing Agreement and Disagreement 赞同和反对

Some useful expressions：

I agree (with you).我同意（你的观点/意见）。 You are right. 你是对的。 I'd agree with you here/on that. 关于这点，我与你看法相同。 I take your point. 我接受你的观点。 I couldn't agree more. 我非常赞同。	I don't think so. 我不这么想。 I wouldn't agree (with you). 我不同意你的意见。 I can't accept that. 我不能接受。 I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you there/on that. 对不起，在那件事情上，我无法同意你的观点。 I'm not so sure about that. 对此我不确定。

Model:

—I think being rich is very important to a person.

—Do you really think so?/ I don't think so./ I wouldn't agree (with you)./ I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you there/on that./ I'm not so sure about that.

Or: —You are right./ I agree (with you)./ I'd agree with you here/on that./ I couldn't agree more.

Practice:

Follow the model and make dialogues with your partner according to the situations given.

1．Protecting the environment is very important to everyone.



A: _____

（赞同）

B: _____

（反对）

2．Everyone should try his best to help others.



A: _____

（赞同）

B: _____

（反对）

3．Young people should always give their seats to the old on a bus.



A: _____

（赞同）

B: _____

（反对）

4．Smoking is harmful to our health. (Smoking is cool.)



A: _____

（赞同）

B: _____

（反对）

Writing

名　　片

名片（name card）的主要功能是传递个人身份信息，包括以下内容：公司名称、本人姓

名、职位、职称、公司地址、邮政编码、电话号码、传真号码、电子邮箱。

最上栏是公司名称，一般要求写全称，须大写，公司图形标志设置在左上角或右上角；地名的写法遵循从小地名到大地名的顺序，一般为门牌号—街道名—城市名—省—邮编—国家（门牌号与街道号不分开写，必须在同一行，不可断行）；联系方式常用缩略词：Add.（地址）、Tel.（电话）、E-mail（电子邮箱）、O.（办公室）、H.（宅）、P.C.（邮编）、Fax.（传真）。

Model：

郑州假日酒店

张明 经理

电话： (0371）665200xx 传真：(0371)665200xx
地址：中国河南郑州文化路 102 号 邮编：450000
电子邮箱：Zhangming@126.com

Zhengzhou Holiday Hotel

Zhang Ming
Manager
Add.: 102 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou Henan, 450000, P.R.C
Tel.: (0371）665200xx Fax: (0371)665200xx
E-mail:Zhangming@126.com

Exercise:仿照样例，根据以下内容写出英文名片。

河南瑞特公司

李华 经理

电话：0371-63790590 传真：0371-666611xx
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电子邮箱：lihua@hotmail.com

Grammar

动词的-ing形式（二）

动词的-ing 形式除在在句中作主语、宾语、表语外，还可作定语、宾语补语、状语等。

Ⅰ．作定语

1）单一的动词-ing 形式作定语通常放在名词之前。

a swimming pool （游泳池），a washing machine （洗衣机），a sleeping boy（正在睡觉的男孩），boiling water （沸水）

2）动词-ing 形式的短语作定语通常放在被修饰的名词之后，相当于定语从句。

Do you know the man standing at the gate (who is standing at the gate)? 你认识站在门口的那个人吗？

The girl wearing a red dress (who wears a red dress）is my roommate. 穿红裙子的姑娘是我的室友。

Ⅱ．作宾语补语

动词-ing 形式在 see, hear, watch, notice, keep, get, find, have, feel 等动词后作宾语补语。

I saw Mr. White playing the piano. 我看见怀特先生正在弹钢琴。

She heard someone singing in the next room. 她听见有人在隔壁房间唱歌。

I watched him leaving the room. 我看着他离开了房间。

Ⅲ．作状语

1）时间状语。

Seeing Tom, I couldn’t help thinking of his brother. 看见汤姆时，我不禁想起了他哥哥。

分词在句中作时间状语时，前面一般可加 when 或 while，如：

When crossing street, you must be careful. 过马路时，你一定要小心。

While driving to work, he listens to music. 他在开车去上班的时候，听音乐。

2）原因状语。

Being ill, he didn’t go to school yesterday. 因为生病，他昨天没去上学。

Not knowing what to do, he asked his teacher for help. 因为不知道该怎么做，他去向老师求助。

3）方式或伴随状语。

Mary stood at the school gate waiting for Betty. 玛丽站在校门口等贝蒂。

John came over holding a book in his hand. 约翰手里拿着书过来了。

Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1）There is a _____ (swim)pool in our school.

2）We can see cars _____ (run）along the street.

3）This is a very _____ (move）story.

4）_____ (stay）in London, she learned a lot about English people.

5）Who is the boy _____ (stand）over there?

6）Not _____ (have）enough money, he had to give up the idea of buying a car.

7）He is busy (in）_____ (prepare）tomorrow's history exam.

8）When she got into the classroom, she found them _____ (watch）TV.

9）He sat there _____ (read).

10）_____ (think）we were lost, he offered to show us the way.

New Words and Expressions

president / / *n.* 总统；（大学）校长；董事长；总裁

inventor / / *n.* 发明家

artist / / *n.* 艺术家，美术家

musician / / *n.* 音乐家

founder / / *n.* 创始人

Microsoft *n.* 美国微软公司

middle-class / / *adj.* 中产阶级的

Cape Town 开普敦

Africa / / *n.* 非洲

receptionist / / *n.* 接待员

headwaiter *n.*（服务员）领班

determined / / *adj.* 坚决的

Sydney / / *n.* 悉尼（澳大利亚城市）

Athens / / *n.* 雅典（希腊首都）

accident / / *n.* 意外事故，横祸

qualify / / *v.* 取得资格，有资格

qualify for（使）有……资格

knock / / *v.* 碰撞，相撞，敲

knock down 撞倒

motorcycle / / *n.* 摩托车

attempt / / *v. & n.* 企图，试图

attempt to 试图，企图

knee / / *n.* 膝，膝盖

insert / / *v.* 插入

n. 插入物

metal / / *n.* 金属

rod / / *n.* 杆，棒

broken / /ˈbrəʊkən/ *adj.* 断掉的，打破的

recall / /rɪˈkɔːl/ *v.* 回想起，恢复

n. 回忆

teammate *n.* 队友

comfort / /ˈkʌmfət/ *v.* 安慰

n. 舒适，安慰

handle / /ˈhændl/ *v.* 对待，控制，处理

pity /ˈpɪti/ *n.* 同情，怜悯

fainted / /feɪntɪd/ *adj.* 昏厥

misfortune /ˌmɪsˈfɔːtʃuːn/ *n.* 灾难，灾祸，不幸（的事）

freestyle /ˈfriːstaɪl/ *n.* 自由式

Commonwealth /ˈkɒmənwelθ/ *n.* 联邦，共和国

mark /mɑːk/ *v.* 做标记

n. 标志，标牌

amputee /ˌæmpjuˈtiː/ *n.* 被截肢的人

modern /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.* 现代（式）的，近代的

era /ˈɪərə/ *n.* 时代，年代

race /reɪs/ *v.* 比赛

final /ˈfaɪnl/ *n.* 决赛

adj. 最后的

able-bodied 体格健全的，强壮的

hardly /ˈhɑːdli/ *adv.* 几乎没有，简直不

beat /biːt/ *vt.*（beat; beaten）击败；胜过

goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标

indeed /ɪnˈdiːd/ *adv.* 的确，真正地

inspire /ɪnˈspaɪə(r)/ *v.* 激发，使……感动

debut /ˈdeɪbjuː/ *n.* 初次登场

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you have also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

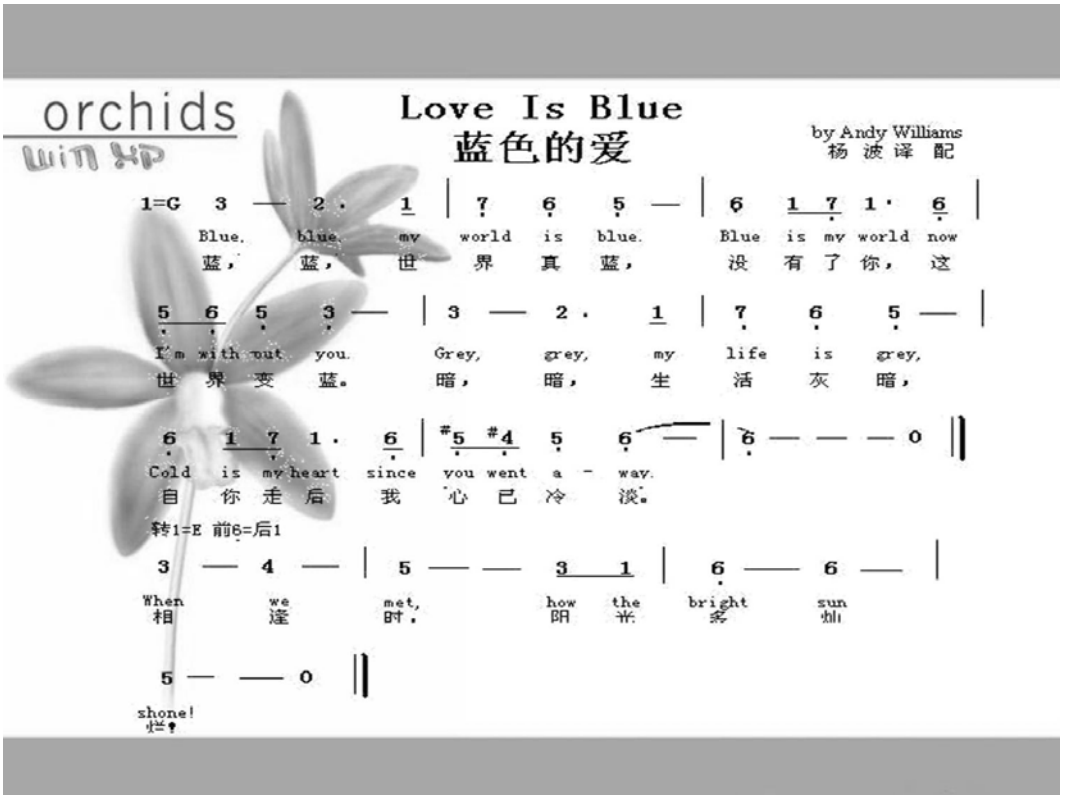
◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

Where there's a will, there's a way. 有志者，事竟成。
God help those who help themselves. 天道酬勤。
Nothing seek, nothing find. 没有追求就没有收获。
Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind on it. 世上无难事，只怕有心人。
Rome was not built in a day. 冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。
No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。
All things are difficult before they are easy. 凡事必先难后易。
So said, so done. 说到做到。

An English Song



Unit 9 Transportation

Warming Up

Look at the pictures of different forms of transportation. Write their names under each picture. Words given below may help you.

bus	taxi	train	plane	truck	ship	motorbike	subway	car	jeep	bike	E-bike

























Reading

Transportation in Beijing

Beijing is a transportation hub and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and a major airport. It has convenient transportation links which extend in all directions.

Train:



Beijing is easily accessible by train from all parts of China. The entire city has several stations, spreading out across Beijing.

Airport:



There are three airports in Beijing. They are Beijing Capital International Airport, Nanyuan Airport and Xijiao Airport. Beijing Capital International Airport is the largest airport in China. It is located in the northeast of Beijing, about 25 kilometers away from the center of the city. It is not only an air gateway of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a center for China civil aviation network, playing an important role as a large-scale international airport.

Subway:



The fastest way of public transportation is subway and city rail, which run at an interval of 3 to 5 minutes. There are 7 subways, and they are called Line 1 (Tian'anmen square is one of stops), Line 2 (Round Line), Line 5, Line 10, Line 13, Batong Line (to Tongzhou） and the Airport Line. Line 10 connects to the Airport Line. And the subways work from 5:30 to 23:00. And the cost of a ticket is RMB 2 yuan.

Bus:



Public bus is the cheapest and the second most significant means of transportation in the city. Generally, the buses work from 5:00 or 5:30 to 22:00 or 24:00. The frequency of departure varies on different routes. Usually, every 5 or 10 minutes, there will be one bus. Also, at night, there are night buses. The Public Transportation Card can also be used in the subways and city rails.



Taxi:

Another way of public transportation is taxi. The basic cost is 10 yuan (within 3km) in the day and it is 11 yuan at night. One can book a taxi in advance to make the visit convenient and tension free.

Tour Bus:



In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with "tour". Every day, they start at 6:00, and come back at 17:35. Mainly, they go to some scenic spots in the suburbs.

Notes to the Text

1. Beijing is a transportation hub and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and

a major airport. 北京是一个交通枢纽，有完善的公路、铁路和大的机场（组成的）交通网络。

lay out“布置，安排”。又如：This is a well laid out magazine. 这是一本设计精美的杂志。

2. It has convenient transportation links, extending in all directions. 这个城市交通便利，四通八达。

extending in all directions “延伸到各个方向”，动词-ing 形式作状语。又如：He stood under the tree, talking with his friend. 他站在树下，正和朋友聊天。

in all directions“各个方向，各处”。 又如：When the police arrived, the crowd went away in all directions. 警察一到，人群就朝四面八方走了。

3. Beijing is easily accessible by train from all parts of China. 在全国各地乘火车去北京都很便捷。

from all parts of China “来自全国各地”。又如：The students in our class are from all parts of China. 我们班的学生来自全国各地。

4. The entire city has a number of stations, spreading out across Beijing. 整个城市许多火车站分布在北京各处。

a number of“许多、大量”（后接可数名词的复数）。又如：There were a number of people there. 那里有很多人。

spread out“散布、展开”。又如：The bird spread out its wings. 那只鸟张开了翅膀。

5. It is not only an air gateway of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a center for China civil aviation network, playing an important role as a large-scale international airport. 它不仅是北京的空中门户和国际交流窗口，而且也是国内航空网络的中心，作为大型国际机场发挥着重要作用。

play an important role“起重要作用，扮演重要角色”。又如：Our monitor played an important role in our class. 我们的班长在班上发挥重要作用。

6. Line 10 connects to the Airport Line. 10 号线路与机场线路相连。

connect to…“连接……，相连……”。又如：The tape recorder is connected to a loudspeaker. 录音机与扬声器相连接。

7. Public bus is the cheapest and the second most significant means of transportation in the city. 公交车是这个城市的第二重要的交通方式，也是最便宜的。

means 这里相当于 way。

8. One can book a taxi in advance to make the visit convenient and tension free. 人们可以提前预定出租车，使旅途变得方便而又轻松。

in advance“提前, 预先”。又如：You’d better book your room in advance when you go to other places. 当你去外地时，最好提前订房。

9. In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with “tour”. 在北京有一种旅游公交车，它们的名字都是以“旅游”开头的。

begin with… “以……为开头，开始于……”。又如：The word “flower” begins with an “f”. 单词“flower”是以字母 f 开头的。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

1. Decide whether the following statements are True（T）or False（F）according to the text.

（　　）1）Beijing city has convenient transportation links, extending in all directions.

（　　）2）Beijing Capital International Airport is the second largest airport in China.

（　　）3）There are 10 subways in Beijing.

（　　）4）The buses usually work from 5:00 or 5:30 to 22:00 or 24:00.

（　　）5）Tour buses start at 6:00 and come back at 18:35 every day.

2. Complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

1）Beijing is a _____ and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and a major _____.

2）The airport is not only an _____ of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a _____ for China civil aviation network,

3）The fastest way of public transportation is _____ and _____.

4）Public bus is the _____and the second most significant means of transportation in the city.

5）In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with "____".

Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

a number of	spread out	at high speed	be located in	be used
in all directions	in advance	scenic spot	begin with	play an important role

1）Dick, _____ a map, please.

2）The Great Wall _____ the north of China.

3）There were enemies _____.

4）You'd better book a ticket _____.

5）The word "make" _____ the letter of "m".

6）The wood will _____ to build houses.

7）Why did Mike drive home _____.

8）He told me he _____ in the TV play.

9）Can you tell me something about _____ in Henan Province?

10）_____ the visitors come to visit the Great Wall every year.

Integrating Skills

Listening

A foreign visitor is going to visit the Great Wall. Now he is asking a tour guide for help. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

(At a tour bus stop)

Foreign Visitor: Hello! I'm going to visit the Great Wall. _____, please?



Tour Guide: Yes, of course. Come on, join us. We are leaving for _____.

Foreign Visitor: Thanks!

(One hour later, they get to the Great Wall)

Tour Guide: Look! This is the Great Wall. It's one of the world's _____ wonders. Do you know a very famous saying about it?



Foreign Visitor: Yes. He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a _____.

Tour Guide: Yes, some travelers always visit the Great Wall first. The Wall which we can see now was rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty in the _____ century. It extends from Shanhaiguan Pass to Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province. Its total length is _____ 6,500 kilometers.

Foreign Visitor: _____! It's really one of the great creations (创造)of the ancient Chinese people.

Tour Guide: In 1987 it was listed by the UNESCO(联合国教科文组织）as a World Heritage Site.

Foreign Visitor: _____ your guiding. Bye-bye!

Speaking

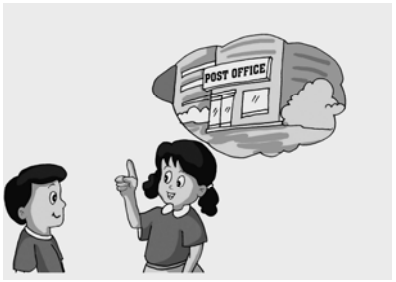
Asking for Help and Possible Response（请求帮助及应答）

Some useful expressions:

Asking for help	Possible Response
Excuse me, could you do/help me…, please? 打扰了，你能做/帮我……好吗？	Yes. ... 好。
Sorry to trouble you, but could you (do)…? / Could you do me a favor? May I ask a favor of you (to do)…? 对不起，打扰了，你能（做）……好吗/帮个忙/（做……）好吗？	Yes, of course. 行，当然可以。 Sorry, I do not know…/I am busy now. 不好意思，我不知道……/我在忙。
Please give / pass me… 请你/递给我……好吗？	Here you are. 给你。

1. Study and read the model first, then act out with your partner.

Model:



Fred: Excuse me, Mary. Can you tell me how to get to the nearest post office, please?

Mary: Well, it is not far from here.

Fred: How can I get there?

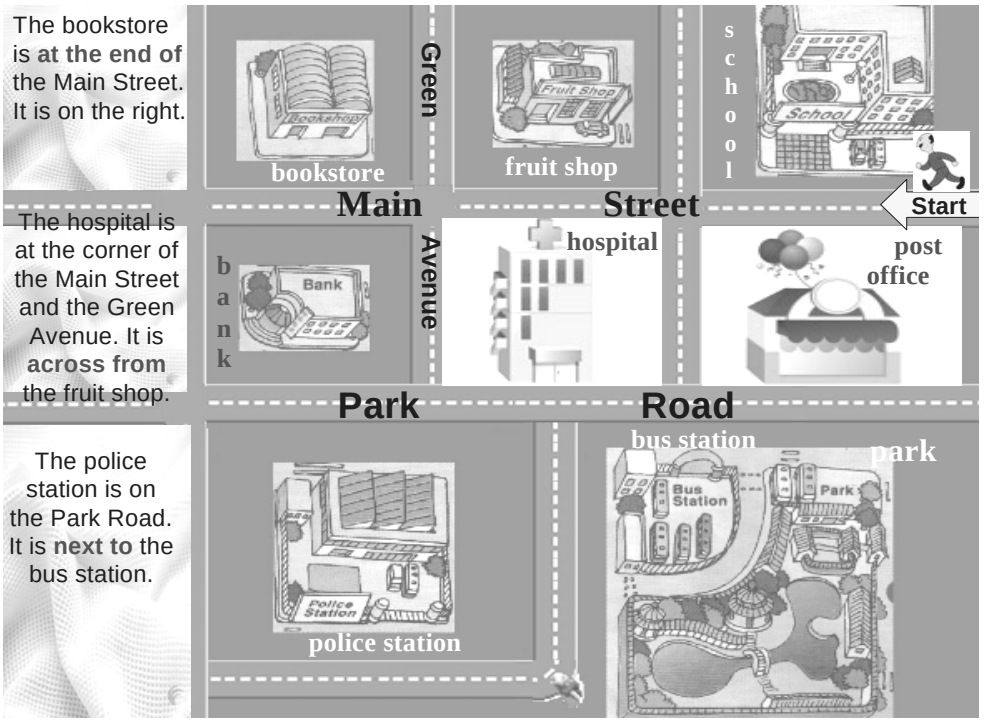
Mary: Go straight along this road. Turn left at the second crossing and walk only one block ahead to a bus stop. The post office is just next to the bus stop. You can't miss it.

Fred: Thanks a lot.

Mary: You're welcome.

2. Work in pairs. Make a dialogue with your partner, according to the map and the information given.

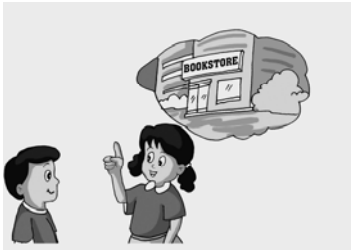
Excuse me,	is there …near here? where is … can/could you tell me how I can get to…/how to get to…/where is the way to…/where …is does this bus/subway go to …	a bookstore the hospital the bank the police station
Yes, you can	go straight along/down this street, then turn right/left at the crossing/ the corner of the street. turn right/left at the second crossing/the traffic light. take the first turning left, then turn right/left at the end of the road.	



Practice 1: How to get to the nearest bookstore

A: Excuse me, is there a bookstore near here, please?

B: _____



A: Thank you. Just one more question. Can I take a bus to get there?

B: Of course. No. 6 bus just goes there.

A: Oh, yes. Thanks a lot.

B: _____.

Practice 2: How to get to the hospital



A: _____?

B: Sorry, _____. The policeman is over there. You can ask him for help.

A: OK. Thank you all the same.

Practice 3: How to get to the police station



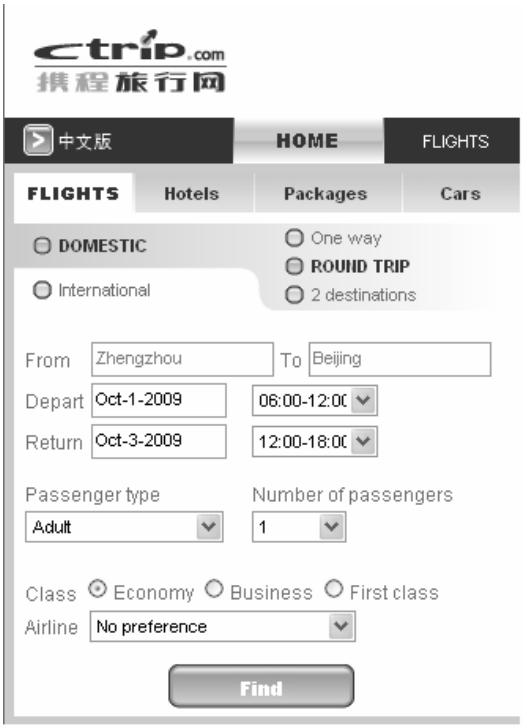
Writing

表　格

表格（Form）是用列表的形式将文字或数字排列出来，以最简洁的方式获得一目了然的效果，是应用文最广泛的应用文体之一。表格有多种类型，如登记表、调查表、简历表、申请表等。

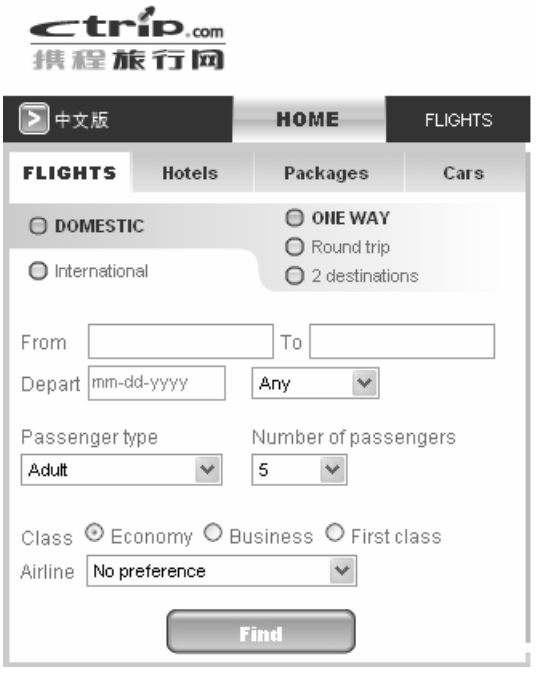
Sample: Fill in the form of booking a plane ticket online according to the information given below. 按要求填写网上订购机票表格。

内容要求，往返机票（Round trip）；出发城市，郑州；出发时间（Depart），2009 年 10 月 1 日上午 9 点；目的城市，北京；返回时间（Return），2009 年 10 月 4 日下午 3 点；乘客类型（Passenger type），成人（Adult）；乘客人数（Number of passengers），1；舱位等级，经济舱；航空公司，不限（No Preference）。



Exercise: Fill in the form of booking a plane ticket online according to the information given below.

内容要求，单程机票（One Way）；出发城市，北京；出发时间（Depart），2010 年 5 月 1 日上午 10 点；目的城市，广州；乘客类型（Passenger type），成人（Adult）；乘客人数（Number of passengers），5；舱位等级，经济舱；航空公司，不限（No Preference）。



Grammar

过去分词的用法

过去分词属于非谓语动词，由动词原形+ed 构成，在句中起形容词或副词的作用，可以单独或以短语的形式作表语、定语、状语、宾语补语等。

Ⅰ．作表语

The girls were very excited. 姑娘们非常激动。

He is retired. 他已退休。

The library is now closed. 图书馆现在关门了。

Ⅱ．作定语

1）单个过去分词用作定语，常置于其所修饰的名词之前。

Look at the broken glasses. 看看那些破杯子。

We are going to visit the wounded persons. 我们打算去看望伤员。

2）过去分词短语用作定语时，一般置于其所修饰的名词之后，其意义相当于一个定语从句，但较从句简洁，多用于书面语中。

The concert given by their friends（which/that was given by their friends）was very successful. 他们朋友举行的音乐会大为成功。

What's the language spoken in Switzerland? 在瑞士说什么语言？

Ⅲ．作状语

Written in a hurry, this article was not so good! 因为写得匆忙，这篇文章不是很好。

Given another hour, I can work out this problem. 再给一个小时，我能把这个问题解决。

Seen from the top of the hill, the city looks more beautiful to us. 从山顶看城市，城市显得更漂亮。

Ⅳ．作宾语补语

过去分词常用在 have, make, let, keep, see, watch, look at, hear, feel, notice, find 等动词后，作宾语补语。

I heard the song sung in English. 我听到有人用英语唱过这首歌。

He found his hometown greatly changed. 他发现他的家乡变化很大。

I'll have my hair cut tomorrow. 明天我要理发。

动词的-ing形式与过去分词的区别

动词的-ing 形式和过去分词的主要区别在于：动词的-ing 表示主动和进行，过去分词表示被动和完成。如：

developing countries （发展中国家）
developed countries （发达国家）

boiling water （沸水）
boiled water （开水）

作表语
- The film is really exciting. 这部电影真的很激动人心。
- I am excited about it. 这件事使我兴奋不已。

作定语
- The young boy sitting between my sister and my brother is Jack. 坐在我姐姐和哥哥之间的是杰克。
- The book bought by my sister is worth reading. 我姐姐买的那本书值得一读。

作宾补
- Don’t keep him standing in rain. 别让他在雨中站着。
- He found his bike lost. 他发现他的自行车被偷了。

作状语
- Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy. 听到这个消息，他们都高兴地跳了起来。
- Followed by his friend, he went to the railway station. 他朋友跟着他去了火车站。

Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

（ ）1）_____ from the hill, the city is beautiful.
A．See B．Sees C． Seeing D．Seen

（ ）2）He had his leg _____.
A．breaking B．broken C．breaks D．broke

（ ）3）The boy _____ a picture near the lake is my deskmate.
A．draw B．drew C．drawing D．drawn

（ ）4）I think French is _____ and I feel _____.
A．bore; bored B．boring; bored C．bored; bore D．bored; boring

（ ）5）_____ out of the window, I saw a girl in the street.
A．Looking B．look C．to look D．looked

（ ）6）I have a TV set _____ in China.
A．make B．made C．making D．to make

（ ）7）There is something _____ in the sky.
A．fly B．flies C．flying D．flied

（ ）8）They are studying in the classroom, _____ for the final exam.
A．preparing B．prepared C．prepare D．prepares

（ ）9）_____ more water, the fish wouldn’t die.

A．Give　　B．Gave　　C．Given　　D．Giving

（　　）10）_____ ill, he can't go to school.

A．Be　　B．Been　　C．Being　　D．To be



New Words and Expressions

transportation /▩♦❒✌■⬧◘☝💻🗄♦♏✋☞☜■/ *n.* 交通，运输

hub /≈✈♌/ *n.* 枢纽，中心

lay out 有计划地安排，布置，设计（常用于被动语态）

network /🗄■♏♦⬧♋💻&/ *n.* 网络，网状物

railway /🗄❒♏✋●⬧♏✋/ *n.* 铁道，铁路

convenient /&☜■🗄❖♓■ℯ☜■♦/ *adj.* 便利的，方便的

extend /✋&⬧🗄♦♏■♎/ *v.* 扩展，展开

direction /♎✋🗄❒♏&☞☜■/ *n.* 方向，方位

in all directions 四面八方；各方面

accessible /☜&🗄⬧♏⬧☜♌●/ *adj.* 交通方便的

entire /✋■🗄♦♋✋☜/ *adj.* 整个的，全部的

station /🗄⬧♦♏✋☞☜■/ *n.* 站

spread /⬧◘❒♏♎/ *v.* 伸展，展开

spread out 扩展，展开

locate /●☜◆🗄&♏✋♦/ *v.* 位于

gateway /🗄♈♏✋♦⬧♏✋/ *n.* 通道，关口

communication /&☜▩❍ℯ◆💻■✋🗄&♏✋☞■/ *n.* 交流

civil /🗄⬧♓❖●/ *adj.* 国内的

aviation /▩♏✋❖✋🗄♏✋☞☜■/ *n.* 航空

role /❒☜☺●/ *n.* 角色，任务

large-scale 大型的，大规模的

subway /🗄⬧✈♌⬧♏✋/ *n.* 地铁

rail /re✋l/ *n.* 铁轨

interval /🗄✋■♦☜❖☜●/ *n.* 间隔，间歇

square /⬧&⬧♏☯/ *n.* 广场

round line 环线

cost /&☝⬧♦🖃 *n.* 价钱，成本

v. 花费（金钱、时间、劳力等）

significant /⬧✋♈🗄■✋➚✋&☜■♦/ *adj.* 重大的，重要的

means /❍♓💻■⌘/ *n.* 方式，方法，手段

generally /🗄♎✞♏■☜❒☜●✋/ *adv.* 通常，一般

frequency / 🗄➚❒♓💻&⬧☜■⬧✋/ *n.* 频率

departure /♎✋🗄◘✎💻♦☞☜/ *n.* 出发，离开

vary /□❖♏☯❒✋/ *v.* 不同，改变
route /❒◆💻♦/ *n.* 路线，路程
mainly / □❍♏✋■●✋/ *adv.* 主要地
scenic /□♦♓💻■✋&/ *adj.* 风景的
spot /♦◘👌♦ / *n.* 地点，场所
scenic spot 风景区，景点
suburb / □♦✈♌🕉💻♌ / *n.* 市郊，郊区

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

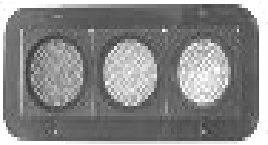
Learning Tips



No Parking



One Way



Traffic Lights



Parking



No Right Turn



No Left Turn

An English Song

往日的时光

苏格兰民歌
彭斯诗

1=F 2/2

5 | 1· 1 1 3 | 2· 1 2 3 | 1· 1 3 5 |

Should auld ac-quaint-ance be for-got, And nev-er brocht to
老 朋 友 怎 能 相 忘，怎 能 不 记 心

6——6 | 5· 3 3 1 | 2· 1 2 3 | 1· 6 6 5 | 1——6 |

mind? Should auld a-quaint-ance be for-got, And days of auld lang syne. For
上？ 怎 能 够忘 记 老 朋友 和 往 日时 光！ 亲

5· 3 3 1 | 2· 1 2 6 | 5· 3 3 5 | 6— — i |

auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll
亲 的朋 友 请 牢记，那 往 日时 光。 我

5· 3 3 1 | 2· 1 2 3 | 1· 6 6 5 | 1 — — — ‖

take a cup o' kind-ness yet, For auld lang syne.
们 为友 谊 干 一 杯，为 往 日时 光。

Unit 10 Profession

Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and guess who she/he is.










He/She is _____.

Reading

Li Suli



Li Suli was a conductor of No.21 bus in Beijing Bus Company. She has got great achievement in her ordinary post since she began to work in 1981. She considered "to serve people heart and soul" as her motto. She was called "walking stick of the old, eyes of the blind, guide of the people from other places, nurse of the patient, and friend of the passengers".

No.21 bus starts from Beijing north station to south station, covering ten

kilometers, fourteen bus stops. In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to meet the passengers' needs. She helped the old or disabled to get on and off the bus. The passengers from other parts took wrong bus easily or didn't know where to get off, so Ms. Li reminded them in time. Ms. Li always put little cotton cushions in her drawer, which were prepared for little children and the old.



Ms. Li showed her severing skill in her work. Once when she was checking tickets, a young fellow pretended to search his ticket in all his pockets and didn't find it. She judged that he didn't buy a ticket and said, "You maybe can't find your ticket now and buy another one, please. If you can find it, and you don't have to buy a ticket next time". The fellow felt sorry, took out two yuan and said, "I didn't buy a ticket just now. This is my fault. I apologize to you. I will accept punishment." Ms. Li recalled after that and said, "Everyone has self-respect. So we should serve the passengers not only with care but also with skills."

Li Suli brought sweet smile, warm words, good service and deep concern to people. She was called "the People's Daughter." She said, "I'm proud of my profession. I'm proud of my post. It is my profession that gives me chance to give my love to people every day and makes me very happy. I always belong to my passengers."

Notes to the Text

1. She has got great achievement in her ordinary post since she began to work in 1981. 她自从 1981 年参加工作以来，在平凡的岗位上已经取得了伟大的功绩。

since "自从……以来"（与主句中的现在完成时态或一般现在时态连用）。又如：Where have you been since I last saw you? 自从我上次见到你以后，你到哪儿去了？

2. She considered "to serve people heart and soul" as her motto. 她把"全心全意为人民服务"作为自己的座右铭。

heart and soul "全心全意地"。又如：He devotes himself heart and soul to his work. 他全心全意地致力于工作。

3. She was called "walking stick of the old". 她被誉为"老人的拐杖"。

walking stick "拐杖，手杖"，动词-ing 形式作定语。 又如：a swimming pool 游泳池。

4. No.21 bus starts from Beijing north station to south station, covering ten kilometers, fourteen bus stops. 21 路公共汽车北起北京北站，南到北京南站，沿线 10 公里、途经 14 个车站。

covering ten kilometers, fourteen bus stops, 动词-ing 形式短语作状语，cover 意为"走（一段路程）"。又如：By sunset we had covered thirty miles. 到日落的时候，我们已走了 30 英里路。

5. In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to meet the passengers' needs. 在这个平凡的岗位上，李素丽提供不同的服务来满足乘客的需求。

in one's post "在……的工作岗位上"。又如：He did well in his post. 他在他的岗位上干得很好。

6. Ms Li always put a little cotton cushions in her drawer, which were prepared for little children and the old. 李素丽售票台的抽屉里总是放着小棉垫，那是她为小孩和老人准备的。

prepare for… “为……做准备”。又如：We are preparing for the final exam. 我们正在为期末考试做准备。`

the old 老人，“定冠词+某些形容词”表示一类人。又如：the young 年轻人, the poor 穷人。

7. Once when she was checking tickets, a young fellow pretended to search his ticket in all his pockets and didn’t find it. 一次当她检票时，一个小伙子假装在兜里找票，没找到。

pretend to do…“假装做……”。又如：He pretended to know nothing. 他假装一无所知。

8. The follow felt sorry, took out two yuan and said, “I didn’t buy a ticket just now. This is my fault. I apologize to you. I will accept punishment.”小伙子感到不好意思，拿出两元钱说：“刚才我没买票，是我的错。我向你道歉，我愿意接受惩罚。”

take out “拿出，取出”。又如：I take out my book from my bag. 我从书包里取出我的书。

apologize to ... (for ...）“（因……）向……道歉”。又如：I apologize to you for not being able to meet you at the railway station on time. 我因未能按时到车站接你向你道歉。

9. I’m proud of my post. 我为我的职业自豪。

be proud of… “为……自豪、骄傲”。又如：He is proud of his new car. 他为他的新车而颇觉得意。

10. I always belong to my passengers. 我永远属于我的乘客。

belong to… “属于……”。 又如：These books belong to me. 这些书是我的。

Post-Reading

Ⅰ. Reading Comprehension

Complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

1）Li Suli is a _____ of No.21 bus.

2）She takes “_____” as her motto.

3）In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to _____.

4）She helped _____ or _____ to get on and get off the bus.

5）Ms. Li said, “Everyone has _____. So we should serve the passengers not only with care but also with _____.”

6）She has brought _____, warm words, _____ and _____ to people.

7）She was called “_____.”

Ⅱ. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

in one’s post	heart and soul	according to	prepare for	take out
pretend to	apologize to	belong to	be proud of	meet

1）“Please _____ a piece of paper,” said the teacher.

2）Parents shouldn’t _____ children’s all needs.

3）_____ my watch, it is ten o’clock.

4）He serves people _____.

5）_____, he makes great contribution to the company.

6）These books _____ Tom.

7）You must _____ your sister.

8）We _____ our motherland.

9）When I got home, my mother was _____ lunch.

10）He _____ read when his mother came in.

2．Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the text.

Li Suli is a _____ of No.21 bus in _____ Bus Company. She has got great achievement in her ordinary _____ since she began to work in 1981. She served the passengers not only with _____ but also with _____.” She brought _____ smile, warm words, _____ service and _____ concern to people. She was called “the People’s _____.” She said, “I’m proud of my _____, I’m _____ my post. It is my profession that gives me the _____ to give my love to people every day and makes me _____.”

Integrating Skills

Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.



A: May I have your resume, please?

B: Yes. _____.

A: Do you like a job as a salesman?

B: Yes. I am _____ in “Marketing”.

A: Do you have any _____ about it?

B: As a matter of fact, I once worked as a _____ two years ago.

A: How long have you been as a salesman?

B: About _____.

A: Have you the special training?

B: Yes. I actually received that kind of _____ when I was in school.

A: Oh, that’s the best.

B: _____ will I know your decision？

A: We will notify（通知）you of our decision _____.

B: Thank you. Goodbye.

Speaking

Asking for and offering information（询问和提供信息）

Some useful expressions:

Asking for information	Offering information
1）Can/Could you tell me something about…? 你能告诉我关于……	1）Certainly, what would you like to know? 当然可以，您想知道什么？
2）Please tell me … 请告诉我……	2）Go ahead, please… 请继续讲……
3）May I ask you a question? 我能问你一个问题吗？	3）Em…go along the street, turn left… 沿着这条街走，向左拐……
4）Excuse me, how can I get to Public Park? 打扰了，请问去人民公园怎么走？	4）It's next to…/near…across from…它在……的隔壁/附近/对面。

Follow the model and make a new dialogue with your partner.

Model：

A：Applicant（求职者）B：Interviewer（面试者）



A: Good morning, Sir.

B: Good morning. Welcome to our company.

A: Thank you sir! I am so glad to be here.

B: May I have your name, please?

A: My name is Li Lei.

B: What kind of job would you like to take?

A: I prefer a part-time job as a typist. I used to work as a typist.

B: When do you have spare time?

A: On weekends. And I can work overtime.

B: We just need a typist now.

A: Thank you. It's what I am looking for!

Writing

英文求职信和个人履历表的书写格式

求职信（Application Letter）是应聘者为获得某一职位，尤其是获得面试机会的信件。求职信的核心是要强调应聘者的求职动机、个人能力及从事所申请岗位所具有的特长和能力。内容要求如下。

1．称呼（Salutation）：如 Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Manager 等。

2．主体（Body）：通常分为三部分。首先，写明求职信息的来源、应聘职位。其次，介绍自己个人基本情况，如姓名、学历、工作经历、爱好、特长等，尤其与应征职位有关的训练或教育科目、工作经验或特殊技能等。最后，表达工作决心及盼望对方给予答复，或盼望得到面试的机会。

3．结尾（Conclusion）：一般写上 Yours sincerely, Yours truly, Yours, 然后在下方签名。如：

Li Ping 或 Yours Truly,

Li Ping

4．附件（Enclosed）：毕业证书、资格证书、获奖证书，通常附于求职信后。

样例：

杨梅，从网上得知某公司欲招聘数名营销员，请给该公司写一份求职信，并附上个人履历表。个人资料如下。

1. 简历：姓名，杨梅；年龄，22 岁；身高，1.60 米；2001—2004 年就读于郑州第二中学；2007 年毕业于河南省商务学校，电子商务专业；2007—2008 年在郑州百货商店，营销员；2008 至今在大华公司，打字员。

2. 特长：善于与人沟通。

3. 联系方式：电话，138×××××××××；邮箱，yangmei2008@126.com。

Model：

Dear Sir,

I learned from the Internet that your company wanted to hire some salesmen. I'm interested in this job very much. I'd like to get this job. Now I'd like to introduce myself to you. My name is Yang Mei. I'm 22 years old. I'm 160 cm tall. I graduated from Henan Business Vocational School in 2007. My major is E-commerce. I have been a salesgirl for a year in Zhengzhou Department Store. I'm easy-going and good at communicating with others.

If I get the job, I'll work hard and try to be a good salesman.

My telephone number is 138××××××××× and my e-mail address is yangmei2008@126.com.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours Truly,
Yang Mei

With my resume enclosed.

个人履历表

个人履历表（Resume）是用表格的形式提供个人学习、工作经历的一种应用性文体。它通常附于求职信后，一般不能单独使用，通常包括以下四个方面的内容。

1．个人信息（Personal Details）： 包括姓名、年龄、婚姻状况、国籍、地址、联系方式等。

2．教育背景（Education）：接受学校教育的起止时间，主修的专业或课程以及获得的学业证等。

3．工作经历（Work Experience）：所从事过的兼职或专职工作。

4．其他情况（Other Information）：兴趣、爱好以及相关的资质证明材料。

Model:

Personal Resume			
Name	Yang Mei	**Sex**	Female
Date of Birth:	Nov. 5, 1987	**Place of Birth**	Zhengzhou, China
Height	160cm	**Marital State**	Single/Unmarried
Education	2001—2004 Zhengzhou No. 2 Middle School. 2004—2007 Henan Business Vocational School, majoring in E-commerce.		
Work Experience	2007—2008 work as a salesgirl in Zhengzhou Department Store. 2008—present work as a typist in Dahua Company.		
Phone Number : 138××××××××		**E-mail :** yangmei2008@126.com	

Exercise: Write a application letter and a personal resume according to the given or your own information.

你叫李平，你从报纸上得知某公司欲招聘一名销售部经理，请你给该公司写一份求职信，你的个人资料如下。

1. 简历：姓名，李平；1984 年 8 月 10 日生；籍贯，河南开封；身高，1.80 米；未婚；2003 年毕业于河南职业学校，市场营销专业（Marking），毕业至今从事营销员工作 6 年，有一年的营销主管(marketing director)经验。

2. 技能：能熟练运用 Office 2007 办公软件，取得国家计算机二级等级证书(National Computer Rank Exam 2)；英语取得国家公共英语三级等级证书(English——Pet-3)。

3. 联系方式：Tel，138×××××××××；E-mail，liping2009@163.com。

Application Letter

Personal Resume			
Name		**Sex**	
Date of Birth：		**Place of Birth**	
Height		**Marital State**	
Graduated School		**Major**	
Skills			
Work Experience			
Phone Number :		**E-mail :**	



Grammar

情 态 动 词

情态动词（Modal Verb）表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度，认为“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等。

情态动词不能单独做谓语，只能和实义动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。有些情态动词没有过去式，如 must, need, ought to; 有些有过去式，如 can—could，may—might，shall—should，will—would，have to—had to。

Ⅰ. 情态动词的三种结构

1）肯定句的构成：主语+情态动词+动词。如：

I can speak English. 我会讲英语。

You may go now. 你现在可以走了。

2）否定句的构成：主语+情态动词+not+动词。如：

He can’t be in the reading room. 他不可能在阅览室。

She will not stay with me. 她不愿意和我呆在一起。

3）疑问句的构成：情态动词+主语+动词。如：

May I help you? 我可以帮帮你吗？

Could you pass me the pen, please? 你能递给我那支笔吗？

Ⅱ. 情态动词的用法

1）can, could 和 be able to 可用来表示“能力”、“可能”、“允许”、“请求”。如：

He could swim when he was five years old. 他五岁时就会游泳。（表示能力）

It can’t be him. 不可能是他。（表示可能）

Can/Could you lend me your bike? 你能借给我你的自行车吗？（表示请求）

After finishing this course, he was able to speak French well. 他学完这门课程后，他能把法

语讲得很好了。（表示能力）

2）may, might 可用来表示“ 许可”、“可能”、“祝愿”。如：

May I watch TV after supper? 晚饭后我可以看电视吗？（表示许可）

The story may/might not be true. 这个故事可能不是真的。（表示推测性的可能）

May you succeed! 祝你成功！（表示祝愿, 此时只能用 may）

3）shall, should 可用来表示征求对方意见；表示“劝告”、“建议”，意思是“应该”。

Shall we start now? 我们现在出发吗？（shall 用于第一或第三人称，在疑问句中征求意见）

We should learn how to use computers. 我们应该学学如何使用电脑。(表示建议)

4）will, would 表示“意愿或向对方提出请求、征求意见”。如：

I will accept punishment. 我愿意接受惩罚。（表示意愿）

Will you go with me? 你愿意和我一起去吗？（征求对方意见或提出请求）

Will/Would you please open the door? 请把门打开好吗？（征求对方意见或提出请求，用 would 语气较委婉）

—Would you like me to help you? 你愿意我来帮你吗？（征求对方意见或提出请求）

—Yes, I’d (would)like to. 是的，我愿意。（表示意愿）

5）must, have to, ought to 表示“必须”、不得不”、“应该”。如：

—Must I be home before 6 pm. 我必须下午 6 点之前到家吗？（表示必须）

—Yes, you must (肯定回答，必须，强调主观看法)

—No, you needn’t. (否定回答，不必)

You mustn’t make a lot of noise when someone is sleeping. 有人睡觉时，禁止制造噪音。（mustn’t 表示禁止）

—Who is there in the room? 谁在屋里呢？

—It must be my brother. 一定是我弟弟。（在肯定句中，表示一种肯定的推测）

—It can’t be your brother. I saw him go out just now. 不可能是你弟弟。我刚才看见他出去了。

I have to go now. Someone is waiting for me. 我不得不走了，有人在等我。(客观需要)

You ought to take care of yourself. 你应该照顾好你自己。（应该，应当，相当于 should）

Such things ought not to be done. 这些事情不应该做。（应该，否定缩写成 oughtn’t）

6）need, dare 作为情态动词通常用于否定句和疑问句，表示“需要”，“敢于”。如：

—Need I repeat it again? 我需要再重复一遍吗？（需要）

—Yes, you must. 是的，你必须再重复一遍。

—No, you needn’t. 不，你不必了。

Dare you go there alone at night? 你敢夜里一个人去那儿吗？（敢于）

Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper modal verbs.

1）—Who is outside? _____ it be Xiao Wang?

—No, it _____ be him.

2）_____ I help you?

3）_____ you please tell me the way to the airport?

4）_____ I bring the dictionary tomorrow?

5）We _____ learn English well in nowadays.

6）_____ you be good luck!

7）You _____ (not) make much noise in public areas.

8）Jack, I _____ go now. My friend must be waiting for me.

9）_____ you like another cup of tea?

10）_____ you stay alone at night?



New Words and Expressions

profession /□❒☜⍰♐♏☞☜■/ *n.* 职业

conductor /&☜■⍰♎✈&♦☜/ *n.* 售票员

achievement /☜⍰♦☞♓💻❖❍☜■♦/ *n*. 成就，功绩

ordinary /⍰👌💻♎✋■☜❒✋ / *adj.* 平凡的，普通的

post /□☜☺⧫♦/ *n.* 职位，岗位

serve /⧫♋💻❖/ *v.* 服务

soul /⧫☜☺●/ *n.* 灵魂，心灵

motto /⍰❍👌♦☜☺ / *n.* 座右铭

stick /⧫♦✋&/ *n.* 手杖；棍

blind /♌●♋✋■♎/ *adj.* 瞎的；盲目的

guide /♈♋✋♎/ *n.* 向导，导游者

patient /⍰□♏✋☞☜■♦/ *n.* 病人

passenger /⍰□✌⧫✋■♎✞☜/ *n.* 乘客，旅客

cover /⍰&✈❖☜ / *vt.* 走(一段路程)；覆盖

n. 盖子；封面

offer / ⍰👌♐☜ / *vt.* 提供；出价

meet /❍♓💻♦/ *vt.* 满足；遇见；（迎）接

disabled /♎✋⧫⍰♏✋♌☎☜◑●♎/ *adj.* 伤残的

cotton / ⍰&👌♦■/ *n.* 棉花，棉线

cushion / ⍰&☺☞☜■/ *n*. 垫子，软垫

drawer /⍰♎❒👌💻☜/ *n.* 抽屉

skill /⧫&✋●/ *n.* 技巧，技能

check /♦☞♏&/ *vt.* 检查，核对

fellow /⍰♐♏●☜☺/ *n.* 人，家伙

pretend /□❒✋⍰♦♏■♎/ *vt.* 假装，装扮

search /ˈsɜːtʃ/ *v.* 搜寻，搜索；调查

pocket /ˈpɒkɪt/ *n.* 衣袋，口袋

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *vt.* 判断，断定，认为

punishment /ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ *n.*惩罚，处罚

apologize /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ *v.* 道歉

self-respect /ˌself rɪˈspekt/ *n.* 自尊，自重

sweet /swiːt/ *adj.* 甜的；美好的

n. 糖果

proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 自豪的，骄傲的

Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you have also learned

◆useful verbs:_____

◆useful nouns: _____

◆useful expressions:_____

◆a new grammar item:_____

Learning Tips

Li Long——The fires, the ruins, so many times we risked our necks, and so many times we never abandon and give up. He used hope to extend hope, he used life to activate life.

李隆——火场、废墟，有多少次出生入死，就有多少次不离不弃。他用希望扩展希望，用生命激活生命。

Jin Jing——It was a glorious moment! She stopped the brutal violence with weak body, she used a beautiful smile to transfer power.

金晶——那是光荣的一刻！她以柔弱之躯挡住残暴，她用美丽的微笑，传递力量。

Han Huimin——He used people's most simple way to answer the most profound question in life: there's something stronger than the feelings of love, something more magnificent than the palace of marriage, 34 years time, true love never change.

韩惠民——他用百姓最朴素的方式，回答了生活中最为深奥的问题：有比爱情更坚固的情感，有比婚姻更宏伟的殿堂，34 年的光阴，不变的是真情。

An English Song

雪绒花

Words by Oscar • Hammerstein Znd
Music by Richard • Rodgers

1=C 3/4

3 – 5 | 2̇ – – | 1̇ – 5 | 4 – – | 3 – 3 |
E- del- weiss, E- del- weiss, ev- ery

3 4 5 | 6 – – | 5 – – | 3 – 5 | 2̇ – – |
morn-ing you greet me, Small and white,

1̇ – 5 | 4 – – | 3 – 5 | 5 6 7 | 1̇ – – |
clean and bright, you look hap-py to meet

1̇ – – | 2̇ 0 0 5 5 | 7 6 5 | 3 – 5 | 1̇ – – |
me. Blos- som of snow may you bloom and grow,

6 – 1̇ | 2̇ – 1̇ | 7 – 7 | 5 – – | 3 – 5 |
bloom and grow for- ev- er. E- del-

2̇ – . | 1̇ – 5 | 4 – – | 3 – 5 |
weiss, E- del- weiss, Bless my

5 6 7 | 1̇ – – | 1̇ – 0 :‖ 1̇ – – | 1̇ – 0 1 |
home-land for- ev- er! ev- er!

Revision Two

Ⅰ. Checkpoints

1. Translate the following useful expressions（Unit 6～10）into Chinese.

at least mix…with…	due to	result in
beyond one's expectations	what's more	be sentenced to…
originate from	add…to…	account for
be harmful to	be forced to	be linked to
here and there	qualify for	knock down
by the time	insert…into	set… record
be close to	in the face of	in one's eyes
a number of	spread out	be located in
be used to do…	in all directions	in advance
begin with	play an important role	heart and soul
prepare for…	lay out	pretend to do…
belong to	be proud of	take out

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given in the brackets.

1）He _____（取得……的资格）the football match.

2）His uncle _____（被判死刑）because of murder.

3）This kind of dancing _____（来自，起源于）India.

4）Smoking _____（对……有害）your health.

5）_____（在我眼里）, he is a good student.

6）She showed great courage _____（面对）the danger.

7）There are _____（许多，大量的）children there.

8）He _____（起重要作用）in the team.

9）"We _____（为……自豪）you"，said my friend.

10）I'm so sorry. I must _____（向……道歉）you.

Ⅱ. Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

（　　）1. His hobby is _____ stamps.

A. collect　B. collects　C. collected　D. collecting

（　　）2. What he said _____ me happy.

A. to make　B. make　C. making　D. made

（　　）3. Did you see the beautiful jewellery _____ in the shop window?

A. lay out　B. laid out　C. laying out　D. to lay out

（　　）4. His carelessness _____the traffic accident.

A. lead to　B. make　C. resulted in　D. resulted

（　　）5. I heard him _____ the piano in the classroom.

A. to play　B. plays　C. playing　D. played

（　　）6. Mike was _____ on his way to school.

A. knocked away　　B. knocked down

C. knocked off　　D. knocking down

（　　）7. _____ some sweet _____ coffee before you drink.

A. Add; to　　B. Put; to　　C. Added; to　　D. Putting; to

（　　）8. We don't know the reason _____ he has not come yet.

A. when　　B. which　　C. what　　D. why

（　　）9. Girls _____ two third of the students in my class.

A. account　　B. account for　　C. account by　　D. account from

（　　）10. A _____ bottle is lying on the ground.

A. broke　　B. broken　　C. break　　D. breaking

（　　）11. His fear of strangers _____ his unhappy childhood.

A. is linked to　　B. are linked to

C. is linked of　　D. are linked with

（　　）12. His failure was not _____ because he spent much time in playing computer games.

A. out my expectations　　B. beyond my expectations

C. in my expectations　　D. beyond my thought

（　　）13. These books _____ me and they aren't Jack's.

A. are　　B. belong to　　C. belong　　D. is belong to

（　　）14. He _____ to stay at home alone and looked after his younger brother.

A. is forcing　　B. forced　　C. is forced　　D. was forced

（　　）15. _____ much water, the tree would grow better.

A. Given　　B. Give　　C. Giving　　D. Gave

Ⅲ. Find out the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. I have lived in Zhengzhou for at less three years. _____
2. They are hungry, and what are more, they feel cold. _____
3. The thief attempted running away. _____
4. You should apology to your teacher when you're late for class. _____
5. He met his English teacher on his way to home. _____
6. The bricks and rocks are used to building new houses. _____
7. This is the best book which I have ever read. _____
8. It's no use wait here and you'd better go home first. _____
9. He mustn't be in the reading room. I saw him in the street just now. _____
10. The teacher came in, to hold a book in his hand. _____

Ⅳ. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

In many big cities, people suffer much from traffic jams（塞车）. The __1__ of heavy traffic has become one of the major __2__ of the society.

In order to solve this problem, lots of measures have been __3__. One suggestion is to lay

down more roads. It can make the present roads __4__ crowded. But it maybe takes up much more land. The other__5__is that more routes of buses should be opened up. __6__ the way, the number of bikes and cars in the street will be __7__. It is also a good way of __8__ the problem of heavy traffic. In my __9__, the best way is to combine（联合，结合）the two measures: __10__ down more crossroads（立交桥）and open up more bus routes in downtown areas.

（ ）1.	A. problem	B. question	C. thing	D. matter
（ ）2.	A. attention	B. concerns	C. events	D. things
（ ）3.	A. taken	B. took	C. taking	D. takes
（ ）4.	A. less	B. little	C. more	D. much
（ ）5.	A. idea	B. suggestion	C. view	D. means
（ ）6.	A. By	B. On	C. In	D. Through
（ ）7.	A. increase	B. increased	C. reduced	D. reduce
（ ）8.	A. solving	B. solved	C. to solve	D. solves
（ ）9.	A. opinion	B. idea	C. view	D. thought
（ ）10.	A. lie	B. lay	C. laid	D. put

Ⅴ. Reading Comprehension

A

Helen Keller lived in the USA. She was a great woman.

When Helen was a baby, she got very sick. After many weeks, the doctor said, “She is better, but now she can’t see and she can’t hear.” Her parents were sad.

After a few years, things got worse. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She heard nothing. She saw nothing. She didn’t understand anything.

Then one day a teacher came to live with Helen and her family. The teacher helped Helen learn about words. Helen was a very bright child and soon she learned to spell her first word. When she was older, she went to college.

Helen was very famous. She helped many blind and deaf people. She traveled around the world and helped many people.

Helen was a very old woman when she died. The world remember her today as a brave and wonderful person. She was blind and deaf, but she found a way to see and hear.

（ ）1. Helen Keller got very sick when _____.

A. she was a baby　　B. she went to college

C. her teacher came to her home　　D. she was very old

（ ）2. _____ taught Helen Keller her first word.

A. Her mother　　B. Her teacher　　C. Her father　　D. Her doctor

（ ）3. Helen Keller was famous because _____.

A. she was an American

B. she traveled around the world

C. her teacher taught her many things

D．she learned to read and write and helped many people in the world

（　　）4．The world remember Helen Keller today because _____.

A．She was very bright　　B．she was blind and deaf

C．she went to college　　D．she was a brave and wonderful person

（　　）5．Helen Keller was blind and deaf, but _____.

A．she found a way to see and hear

B．her father and mother didn't feel sad

C．she found no way to travel around the world

D．she found out how people became blind and deaf

B

Nowadays more and more people are concerned about their health. If you happen to be in one of the city parks in the early morning, you will see lots of people there. Some are practicing *taijiquan* and sword-play（练剑）and others are either running, walking, or exercising through dance. Research shows this can build bodies, reduce the chance of heart attack（心脏病）, and help to lower blood pressure（血压）.

Meanwhile medical researchers have proved that what people eat affects health. They advise people to eat more fruits and vegetables and less red meat like beef and pork（猪肉）because red meats contain more fat than poultry（家禽）and fish. Fats can block the flow of blood and cause a heart attack.

Getting rid of bad habits like smoking and drinking alcohol（酒）is also an important way to keep healthy. If people pay more attention to the above ways of keeping healthy, they will greatly improve their health.

Complete the sentences according to the passage.

1．Nowadays more and more people are concerned _____.

2．In the morning, some are practicing *taijiquan* and _____ and others are either _____, _____, or exercising through dance in the city parks.

3．Medical researchers advise people to eat more _____ and less _____ like beef and pork.

4．Fats can block _____ and cause a heart attack.

5．Getting rid of bad habits like _____ and _____ alcohol is also an important way to keep healthy.

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